THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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WILL BE BLAINE AGAIN

HE STILL HAS HIS OFF EYE ON THE PRESIDENCY,

AND WILL TRY FOR THE NOMINATION

He Thinks His Reciprocity Scheme Will Put Him Through, and Is Actively at Work Perfecting His Plans.

WASHINGTON, Novembr 14.—[Special.]—James G. Blaine is working like a Trojan on his reciprocity scheme, with a view to forcing the presidential nomination in 1892. The late slaughter of the high protection fanatics gave Blaine a prominence and his reciprocity plan a prestige which he has eagerly taken advantage of. To even the most casual observer it is evident that the republicans must have something more invigorating than the McKinley bill if they are to live, move and have their being in 1892. There must be a market for that bushel of wheat and barrel of pork, which find no market under the McKinley bill, if the farmers who are in revolt are to be reconciled to their old love.

Mr. Blaine intends to try to make it possible to win in 1892, and win on Mr. Blaine's platform. He believes that the reciprocity plant of his, with a little hothouse treatment, can be made to bud and blossom and taste sweet in the mouths of the people, and prove a balm of Gilead to the republican party. It is even said that the president, who is thoroughly alarmed as the magnitude of the wreck dawns upon him, contemplates sending an outspoken message to congress at the approaching session enthusiastically supporting reciprocity, but his natural suspicion and cultivated fear of Mr. Blaine make him pause.

Meantime Mr. Blaine is at work. He appreciates that he has the leeway only from now until next winter and the negotiations with the Spanish-American countries must be completed before that time. He is excluding himself from the public and is devoting himself entirely to the prosecution of the plan which he believes will be the salvation of the party and certainly give him a full page in history if he is successful. Many times a day he receives visits from the diplomatic representatives of the South American republics. The great trouble he has experienced and probably will continue to experience is that duties, on the base of which he is making the negotiations, are already removed, owing to the obstinacy of the McKinley-Reed crowd, and Mr. Blaine is placed in the attitude of a beggar. He goes hat in hand with nothing to offer except an indefinite threat of the future imposition of duties.

Under these circumstances the South Americans who are hard traders, will drive a close bargain. They fully appreciate the fact that Blaine is working on a political condition rather than an economic theory, and they are shrewd enough to see that the tide in this country is running strongly against the school of politicians, which Mr. Blaine and the republican party represent.

Mr. Pitkin, our minister to the Argentine Republic, and Mr. Conger, our minister to Brazil, are both here in consultation with Blaine. There are reasons why negotiations with the Argentine Republic might be conducted at Buenos Ayres, and this makes it important that our minister there should confer occasionally with the secretary of state after having been in conference with the Argentine government.

The negotiations with Brazil have probably advanced further than any of the others. Senhor Salvador DeMendonca, the special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this country from Brazil, has gone home, taking with him some important papers. He will be gone just about as long as it will take for him to get down there, have a treaty signed and get back again.

Before congress has been in session more than a month the senate will probably have a treaty with Brazil to consider, with the progress of friendship and association with Peru and Colombia satisfactory also. We may not be making as much progress with Chili. Chili is not as cordial in its love of the United States as are some of the other Spanish-American nations. In Cuba there is a tremendous agitation of the question of reciprocity with the United States. Just what is the disposition at Madrid is yet to be found out. There has been a change of cabinet there and the new Spanish minister here was presented to the president today. Our minister to Spain, Mr. Grabb, is on his way to Spain, having full instructions in his carpetbag. The question of reciprocity will unquestionably serve a tremendous agitation this winter. And the agitation of reciprocity means the agitation of Blaine.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The New Spanish Minister Presents His Credentials—The Speeches Made.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The new Spanish minister, Senor Miguel Suaarez Guanes, formally presented his credentials to the president today. There was the usual interchange of courtesies, in the course of which the new minister referred to the commercial relations between the two countries in the following terms:

An international exchange of productions and manufactures of each people is surely one of the necessary laws that are based upon the instincts and universal needs of the present day, and the greater the difference between their customs, disposition and the productions of their labor, so much more necessary is it for the nations to come closer together and to increase their exchanges. Large transactions have been the beneficial result of the intimate relations which have so long existed between America and Spain, and great, as is well known, is the community of commercial interests that happily unites my nation and yours. To maintain these interests and to contribute to their development shall be the object of my most solicitous care, and I hope, Mr. President, that in you and your government I shall meet with a kind and friendly co-operation in the attainment of this, my desire, and that I shall successfully fulfil the high mission which has been confided to me in this republic.

To this President Harrison replied:

It is most gratifying that, in thus entering upon your mission you express, in the name of your sovereign and of the Spanish nation, a warm desire for the continued harmony of relations and intimacy of intercourse between the United States and Spain. Inspired by like sentiments, I count upon your promised aid in developing larger relations and closer ties of amity and commerce which both nations desire for their reciprocal advantage.

Summoned to the Palace.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The department of state has received a dispatch from Ramon O. Williams, consul general at Havana, enclosing a translation of the announcement in the official journal of the fact that the chairman of the chamber of commerce, the chairman of the Economic society, chairman of the Tobacco Growers and Manufacturers' association, and the chairman of the board of sugar planters of Havana, have been called to the palace by instructions from Madrid, and requested to appoint a committee to go to Madrid, and report personally the views of these corporations upon the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Two More Democratic Congressmen.

DETROIT, Mich., November 14.—The struggle in the eighth and ninth congressional districts closed tonight. In the ninth, Judge Wheeler, democrat, has sixty-three majority over Cutcheon. In the eighth district Henry M. Youmans has ninety-one majority over [illegible]lis, republican.

BOYCOTTING TILLMAN.

The Four Hundred Did Not Invite Him to the Ball.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 14.—[Special.]—Although elected governor of the Palmetto State by an overwhelming majority, B. R. Tillman is still out in the cold with the four hundred of South Carolina. The state four hundred is known as the South Carolina club, which gave its annual ball last night At the meeting of the club before the ball, some of the members made an effort to get the governor-elect invited. The proposition was met by the adoption of the following resolution, which, of course, excluded Tillman:

Resolved, That henceforward no person residing within the limits of South Carolina will be admitted to the state ball unless he be elected a member by the vote of the club at a regular meeting in the regular way.

At the same meeting the name of J. T. Tillman, a son of Congressman Tillman and a nephew of Ben Tillman, was proposed for membership, but was withdrawn when it was understood that he would be blackballed. The event has stirred the lung tung society to its depths, and direful consequences are expected.

Tillman is not popular with the four hundred set. They say he wears unboiled shirts and dispenses with collars, but this is an exaggeration. His friends are now talking of getting up a grand inauguration ball in his honor, in December next, and it is certain that the coming legislature, which is overwhelmingly Tillmanitish, will pass a law forbidding the use of the statehouse by the South Carolina dlub for balls in the future. While the ball was going on, Governor-elect Tillman came down to Charleston. He says the object of his visit here is to look into the phosphate business, with a view of either selling out the state's interest in the way of a royalty or prorating the royalty so as to force the wealthy people of Charleston to divide their wealth with the poor of the up country. The boycott of the 400 does not seem to worry him much.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

All the Candidates Confident—How Pools Are Selling.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 14.—[Special.]—There is no change in the senatorial situation tonight. The pools are selling six to five on Pugh, six to five on Seay, six to four on Kolb and Watts each, and six to one on a dark horse.

The candidates all claim to be confident, but the fight is growing very bitter. Seay is charged with coquetting with Kolb, the alliance candidate, and the batteries of Pugh's friends are turned loose on both mercilessly. Seay's friends indignantly deny the charge. In the senate caucus today, a resolution was adopted asking the house to fix Wednesday night for a joint senatorial caucus. This resolution was adopted in the senate by a very decided majority over a motion of the anti-Pugh minority, who wanted a caucus Monday night. Pugh's friends were jubilant, claiming a big victory. The house caucus, however, refused to adopt the senate resolution and substituted Monday night as the time for the caucus. Pugh's friends opposed the substitute and a stubborn fight was made over it, but the substitute was finally adopted by 48 to 24.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

William Borneman Supposed to Have Committed Suicide.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 14.—[Special.]—William Borneman, the Charleston and New Orleans head of the great Russian cotton firm of Knoop & Co., has mysteriously disappeared and all indications point to the fact that he committed suicide by drowning. A man was heard struggling in the dock near his office at 4 o'clock this morning. Borneman has been under the weather physically for some time, and had frequently spoken of drowning himself. He left his house last night, leaving his purse and watch and part of his clothing in his room. His family live in Bremen, his birth place. He was vice consul of the kingdom of Netherlands. They are dragging the docks for his body which has not yet been found.

THE HOMEOPATHISTS.

Last Day's Session of the Convention in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 14.—The Homeopathic Medical Association, which has been in session in this city this week, closed its labors tonight. The work of the body today was largely professional in character, consisting of the reading and discussion of papers in medicine and surgery by distinguished members and visitors. Among the latter were a number of physicians of the allopathic profession of Birmingham. Nashville was selected as the place of meeting next year. Dr. H. R. Stout, of Jacksonville, Fla., president of the State Board of Homeopathic Examiners of the State, was elected president for the ensuing term. Before adjournment the association gave its official endorsement to the medical bill now before the legislature of this state, providing for a separate board of medical examiners for each system of medical practice.

A San Francisco Blaze.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 14.—A disastrous fire broke out last night in the large brick building, known as the Wertheimer building, corner of Sacramento and Davis streets, owned by S. Wangheim, and occupied by H. Dutard, commission merchant; Seroni & Co., candy manufacturers, and H. Leives & Co., cigar manufacturers. The flames were leaping through the roof before an alarm was sounded, and shortly after the roof fell, followed by the floors which were filled with heavy machinery. At 11 o'clock the walls fell out in the street with a crash, and the firemen only saved themselves by plunging through the windows of stores opposite the burning building. This gave the firemen a chance to work and they soon had the fire under control. The loss will be heavy, probably $250,000, there being much expensive machinery and valuable stock in the building.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Futures opened at one to two points decline, closing barely steady at a decline of three points on November and six to seven points on the other months from yesterday's closing prices. Liverpool again disappointed our bulls, and prices consequently declined during the morning hours. A partial recovery was made soon after noon on demand to cover contracts, the bears in some cases helping the advance in order to get a better basis to sell on. But reports from financial circles were dismal, although private advices from Liverpool were more discouraging than the published accounts, and there was apprehension of still worse news from London. Stocks in southern ports materially increased. A fresh selling movement was the consequence, and prices again took the down grade, continuing so to the close. Spot cotton quiet, but about steady.

Colonel McClure in Chattanooga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 14.—[Special.]—Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of The Philadelphia Times, and party, who have been making a southern tour, arrived here this morning and left this afternoon for Chattanooga. They were met by a committee of citizens and shown the principal points of interest in the city. After a brief stop at Chattanooga they return direct to Philadelphia.

Death of a Prominent Farmer.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., November 15.—[Special.]—Information reached here today of the death at his home in DeWitt county, yesterday, of William Votaw, one of the most extensive and prominent farmers in the west. He was well known in stock circles throughout the country. His sickness was of short duration.

A Packing Company in Trouble.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 14.—A telephone message from Kansas City, Kas., states that attachments were sued out late last night by Samuel Leonard, of Boston, and levied upon the plant and stock of the Kansas City Packing Company for $500,000.

THE FOG WAS HEAVY

AND THE ENGINEER DID NOT SEE THE SIGNAL,

AND A HORRIBLE WRECK OCCURRED,

In Which Two Persons Were Killed and a Large Number Injured—The Casualties of Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, November 14.—A collision occurred on the Pennsylvania road, near New Florence, Pa., this morning between the first and second sections of a western express, killing two passengers and injuring eleven others. The killed are Henry D. Minot, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. S. H. Angell, of Washington. The injured are R. S. Delaney and wife, of Haymarket, Va., very severely; J. F. Mathews, of Baltimore, very seriously; J. Hillman, of Washington, internally; William Rochester, of the Hoffman house, New York, internally; A. C. Hex, of Providence, R. I., seriously; Miss M. V. Kellogg, of Richmond, slightly; J. H. Hill, of Sunbury, Pa., internally injured, serious; William Miller, of Allegheny City, very seriously; Henry McCormick, engineer, Nineveh, very seriously, and Dr. Wiehle, very seriously.

At least four of the injured, it is thought, will die.

The horror of the scene was increased by the burning of the Pullman coaches.

The accident was caused by a heavy fog, which prevented the engineer from seeing the first section in time to stop the train. The first section left New York last evening.

The first section of the express is known as No. 9 and the second No. 7. The first section was due at New Florence at 5:46 o'clock a. m., but it was 6:38 o'clock when the train reached that station. The fog was so dense that the engineer did not notice the red signal in the tower, till after he had passed. He then slowed up, and went back for his orders. He then pulled ahead and slowed.

In the meantime a flagman of No. 9 had gone back to signal No. 7. According to the conductor of No. 9 the second train crashed into the first within a minute and a half after the flagman's departure. The flagman could not have gone far in that time, yet he says he torpedoed the tracks and the engineer of the second section saw his signals. The two passengers who were killed outright were asleep in their bunks in the rear end of the car and never knew what hurt them. Twenty-two passengers were in the car, most of whom were congregated in or around the wash-room in the front end of the car. The engine of No. 7 telescoped into this car ten or twelve feet and then stopped, or the loss of life would have been much greater. The wrecked car caught fire, but the passengers were all gotten out without harm from the flames. The sleeper next forward was thrown from the track, but nobody in it was much hurt.

Only one person was hurt on the second train—the fireman of the engine—and he but slightly.

Later news from the disaster reports that seven more were injured, making eighteen in all, only two in the car escaping. Their names are: E. A. Perrish, Quincy, Ill.; Miss M. Welfare, of Cleveland; H. S. Hill, of Pittsburg; Samuel Galle, of New York; J. W. Weslie, of Boston; Mrs. S. D. Williams, of Cleveland: E. H. Tighe, of Detroit.

S. Q. DeLaney and wife, of Haymarket, Va., were on their wedding trip, and both sustained serious injuries. C. C. Hex, of Providence, R. I., was more seriously injured than at first supposed and cannot live.

Collision of Freight Trains.

RICHMOND, Va., November 14.—[Special.]—A special to The Dispatch says a collision of freight trains occurred this morning near Ford's depot, Dinwiddie county, on the Norfolk and Western road. The engines came head end together, totally destroying both, derailing and piling sixteen cars on top of each other. The engineers and firemen of both engines jumped. One train hand was killed and five severely injured. Other names could not be learned.

The Railroad Was Negligent.

SALEM, Oregon, November 14.—The coroner's jury empaneled to inquire into the cause of the death of the persons killed in the accident on the Southern Pacific railway on Wednesday night, returned a verdict last night that the accident was the result of an unsound and unsafe bridge, and the Southern Pacific company is guilty of criminal negligence in allowing such a structure to stand, and be used for the passage of trains.

TOPICS OF TRADE.

Dun's Report of Business for the Week—Fluctuations and Failures.

NEW YORK, November 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s trade review says:

Those who have long expected a severe reaction in the stock market have now seen the average of prices thrown back to a lower point than has been touched at any other time for more than four years. The check now sustained may not improbably produce some shrinkage in transactions and a diminution of profits, but industrial and commercial conditions have been so favorable that speculative disturbances are less likely to affect the general business seriously.

Reports from other cities show that at most points events in Wall street have had little or no effect as yet. At Philadelphia money is tight, and little commercial paper offered or selling.

Wool manufacturers are buying more liberally, with a slight advance in some grades. Leather is strong, and the shoe trade larger than last year, though less brisk than of late. Building is larger than in any previous year and operators in real estate are sanguine. At change, money is active at 7 per cent. No other western points show disturbance in trade, though money is generally close. Southern cities make much the same report. Baltimore reports all business healthy, the mills running and trade brisk, with satisfactory collections. New Orleans finds money active, cotton receipts below last year's, but sugar and rice liberal, with a good demand for all. Atlanta reports easy money and a good trade, and Savannah reports money tight, but trade active. At Jacksonville, earlier northern travel than usual causes activity.

These accounts show a remarkably encouraging condition of business, but a more than usual scarcity of money in spite of good collections.

The demand for manufactured iron products is not distinctly smaller, and in railway supplies the decrease is foreshadowed by financial troubles. Rails are nominally $29, but the state of the stock market is not encouraging. The boot and shoe trade is somewhat chilled by the prospect of reaction in leather, but the prices range 7½ to 10 cents per pair higher than last year. In dry goods there is observed some hesitancy by buyers, but the mills are well sold up. Woolens realize slightly better prices in some cases, and dress goods are firm.

Breadstuffs are lower, exports in October showing a heavy decrease. Pork products are steady, coffee and cotton unchanged, and oil is 5¼ cents lower.

The general speculation in products is less active than usual. While exports of products were enormous in October, they have fallen twelve per cent below last year for November thus far at New York, but the larger excess over imports failed to affect the money market, since the movement of securities this way is large. It is not to be forgotten that the demand for money is largely due to the unprecedented volume of business thus far.

Failures of the week number 224, as compared with 235 for the corresponding week of last year.

Looking for Sites.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 14—[Special.]—The board of United States army officers and engineers, appointed to select sites for three gun factories, arrived here this morning, and will remain until tomorrow night. They will carefully examine the various sights that will be shown them, as well as all advantages the city offers for the location of a gun factory. A local committee has them in charge, and they will be shown all the resources of this section.

In an interview today, Major Dutton denied the report sent out from San Antonio, Tex., to the effect that they would report favorably on that place as a location for one of the factories. He said the committee had not intimated to any one that they would make a favorable report on any place they have visited.

IN HONOR OF JUDGE LUMPKIN.

The Citizens of Oglethorpe Rejoice in His Success.

LEXINGTON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] Wednesday night one of the grandest and most successful demonstrations that has ever occurred in the grand and historic old town of Lexington, came off in honor of Judge Sam Lumpkin's election to the supreme court, and Hon. Hamilton McWhorter as his successor on the superior bench. Much to the regret of all the 500 people present, Judge Lumpkin did not arrive as expected. The palace car of the Lexington Terminal railroad was most profusely decorated with flowers hanging here and there in clusters, tastily arranged by the hands of the ladies of the town. The engine was burdened with wreaths of roses and chrysanthemums, and being illuminated, presented a beautiful appearance. Judge McWhorter being the president of our railroad and its ablest advocate in its building, made it doubly expressive of the occasion.

The Crawford brass band came in on the train with our distinguished son, H. McWhorter, and our able solicitor, W. M. Howard, who were met at the depot by over 500 people, with torches and illuminations of a varied nature. A carriage was in waiting to take them up and down through the streets of our little city, whose every house and window was illuminated.

Soon the impatient crowd was on tiptoe of excitement, as the whistle of our little engine almost blew its throat sore, as it came around the curve bearing its precious frieght.

Soon the crowd arranged themselves in proper file, and, after a circuitous route to the courthouse, there assembled. The building was as bright as day, so profusely illuminated it was. Chairs were arranged for Judge McWhorter, Solicitor W. M. Howard, Colonel J. T. Olive, W. G. Johnson, the speakers of the evening. Judge McWhorter, after excited cheering came before the vast audience and made one of the most touching and pathetic expressions for the demonstrations given in his honor. In fact, his heart was too full for utterance, and in a most touching manner he sincerely thanked his own loved people for their expression of honor and love toward him.

At the call of a 100 shouts, Solicitor Howard arose and made a masterly address, describing in eloquent and touching words the grand and glorious victory just achieved, and was fully at home, as he always is, in addressing an admiring audience, who stood spell-bound as the eloquent words flowed from his silvery tongue. After repeated calls Colonel W. E. Johnson made a most telling speech, and thrilled his audience with masterly logic, not only of the local victory, but of the glorious victory of the national democracy. Colonel J. T. Olive followed in a chaste and elegant speech on the result of the occasion and the glories of the democracy in the election of a democratic house. The speeches were all good and cheer after cheer rent the air. It was an ovation long to be remembered and cherished.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN ALBANY.

The Attention Being Drawn to the Different Races.

ALBANY, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—The approaching municipal election is attracting much attention among the Albanians at present. The rapid growth of the city with the number of new enterprises continually springing up, many of them of great magnitude, make the selection of mayor and councilmen of far greater interest than it has been heretofore, when the city went quietly along the even tenor of its way and the citizens were satisfied if good men held the reins of office without regard to cliques or factions. The present board of city officers has been one of the best ever known in the history of Albany. No announcement has as yet been made for aldermen, but it is hoped that at least some of the present incumbents will agree to serve the city for the coming year. They have labored indefatigably for its welfare. Mayor Woolfolk, having served in all three terms, has declined the use of his name for re-election. Dr. W. H. Gilbert and Judge A. P. Greer are spoken of in this connection. Either of these gentlemen would make splendid material to place at the head of the city's government and would steer it safely on to the highway of prosperity. The names of other gentlemen prominent here will be doubtless brought forward in this connection before the matter is finally settled.

Macon Nominations.

MACON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the committee of one hundred tonight to select a ticket for the municipal contest Mayor Price was selected to head the ticket. This was a great surprise, as it has been generally accepted that it was an anti-Price affair.

The following gentlemen were selected to make the race for aldermen:

First ward—V. H. Richardson, T. O. Chertney, George F. Wing.

Second ward—J. Van John Knight, Doff Gibson.

Third ward—W. R. Cox, A. Gibson, R. M. Rogers.

Fourth ward—E. S. Wilson, T. C. Chapin, W. A. Dody.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE PEN.

The Singular Discovery of a Burglar in Monticello.

MONTICELLO, Ga., November 4.—[Special.] George Whitens was sentenced yesterday, at Monticello, to twenty years in the penitentiary for burglary. The case was one of the quickest disposed of on record. Whitens has been night watchman here for some time, and there was reason to suspect him of having had a hand in several mysterious burglaries lately. Wednesday night Marshal James Henry and J. T. Turner concealed themselves in the store of Turner & Bros. and waited developments. About midnight Whitens entered the store and helped himself to the contents of the cash drawer, and had just turned his attention to the safe when the parties concealed made their presence known. Whitens made a desperate effort and succeeded in escaping from the store, but not before he had been winged by the marshal. As the superior court was in session, Whitens pleaded guilty to burglary and was given the extreme penalty of the law.

Accidentally Shot.

COVINGTON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] Will Hendrick, a negro, living on Mr. S. D. Hight's plantation, near this place, was accidentally shot yesterday. The negro had the gun with its breech resting on the ground, and was looking into the barrel when it was by some means discharged and the contents entered his head a little above one of his eyes. A messenger came here at once for a doctor, but he could give no idea as to whether or not the wound would prove fatal, and indeed gave but a meager account of the accident.

Deaths in Palmetto.

PALMETTO, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—L. H. Griffith, one of the most respected citizens of this community, died this morning of dropsy, and will be buried with Masonic honors tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, in Floral Hill cemetery.

Mrs. C. P. Duke, a well-beloved Christian lady, died here this afternoon, and will be buried in the cemetery here tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A New Bridge Over the Kinchafoonee

ALBANY, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—An iron bridge is to span the Kinchafoonee creek, about two miles north of Albany. This is to be placed there by the Central railroad to take the place of the old wooden structure which has stood there for more than a quarter of a century. The gang is now on hand and work will be immediately commenced upon it.

BIRCHALL STRANGLED

FOR THE MURDER OF YOUNG BENWELL.

HE SHOWS NO FEAR ON THE GALLOWS

And Makes the Statement That Any Published Confession Is a "Fake"—Scenes About the Scaffold.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., November 14.—Reginald Birchall, whose case has attracted almost universal attention, was hanged here this morning for the murder of F. C. Benwell, a fellow-Englishman, whom he lured to America from England and then killed him in a lonely swamp not far from Niagara. Birchall met his fate firmly and died without showing any sign of fear. His wife called on him at 7 o'clock last evening and was alone with him until 1 o'clock in the morning, when there was a sorrowful parting. Birchall spent most of the remainder of the night reading the scriptures, praying and talking with Rev. Rural Dean Wade and the turnkey.

He also arranged his affairs with his executors. The quietness of death pervaded the jail until the hangman from Toronto came. He noisily demanded admission and when inside spoke loudly and often, so that the guards, who have become attached to Birchall, through his uniform courtesy, were glad when the hangman unconcernedly lay down and went to sleep.

BIDDING HIS FRIENDS FAREWELL.

At 4 o'clock Birchall bade good-bye to the night guard, Midgely, who has been watching him. He was fearful that a "faked" confession might be given out after his death and gave out this document:

WOODSTOCK GAOL, November 10, 1890.—[All rights reserved.]—If, after my death there shall appear in the press, or in any other manner whatsoever, any confession that I had any hand in the murder of F. C. Benwell, or any personal knowledge of said murder with the intent or malice aforethought, or any personal connection with the murder on the 17th of February, or any other day, or any knowledge that any such murder was likely to be committed, or any statement further than I may have made public previous to this date, I hand this statement to the care of George Perry, of Woodstock, Ont., that he may know that any confession, or partial confession, is entirely fictitious and in no way was ever written by me, and neither emanated from me in any way whatsoever to any person, and the whole is fictitious and without a word of truth. This likewise applies to my story in The Mail in which I have made no such confession or partial confession. This holds good throughout.

REGINALD BIRCHALL.

HIS LAST MEAL.

At 6 o'clock the other prisoners were put to work to get them out of the way and Birchall ate a couple of eggs, refusing other things, though he had eaten nothing during the night. The crowd from the surrounding country had by this time collected, and about 200 persons with admission cards were let into the jail yard. Trees, walls and other places near by were crowded with people. His last hours, Birchall spent with the rector, Dr. Rice, the gaol surgeon and Mr. Leetham, of Montreal, Birchall's college chum, who has stuck to him. All preparations were completed and the executioner went up and bound Birchall's arms.

MARCHING TO THE SCAFFOLD.

At 8:25 o'clock the awful procession began, Rev. Rural Dean Wade leading in a surplice, and reading the church of England service for the dead. Behind him were the gaol officers and the prisoner, deathly pale, but resolute. His step was strong. His jet black hair and moustache made the pallor of his face like marble. At the jail yard the prisoner's friend, Leetham, walked with him and held one hand in both of his with all assurance of a friend's heart-clasp. The procession stopped at the gallows until the church service was finished.

At the gallows the prisoner had a fixed look. It was not despair, but he had strung his whole being up to die game.

As the last words of the service were said, Birchall stepped firmly forward, took Leetham's hands in his, and the friends kissed each other under the gallows. Birchall's legs were bound, the black cap put on and the noose adjusted.

THE DROP FALLS.

At 8:29 o'clock the signal was given and the drop fell. Convulsions commenced half a minute later, but they were not at all violent, resembling heavy breathing with a slight twitching of the hands and legs.

At 8:30½ o'clock the convulsions had ceased, and at 8:35 o'clock Dr. Chamberlain, who stood with his hand on the body, declared that life was extinct. There was just six minutes from the drop until the doctor declared Birchall dead. A post mortem was held by Dr. Odlum, and Coroner McLay presided at the inquest. Dr. Chamberlain said Birchall's neck was broken.

THE POST MORTEM.

The post mortem discovered that death had been caused by strangulation. The usual statutory verdict was found by the coroner's jury. The opinion of the jail officials and Dr. Chamberlain is that the execution was well done. Dr. Chamberlain says he never saw a more finished execution, and in his judgment Birchall felt nothing three seconds after the weight had been tipped. The body will be buried in the jail yard, but where about the officials will not divulge.

WHAT THE CLERGYMAN SAYS.

TORONTO, Ont., November 14.—Rural Dean Wade, Birchall's spiritual adviser, speaks freely about the letter given to the guard by Birchall, dated the 10th instant, denying that he had made a confession to any one. Mr. Wade says the letter was a lie and that when he first saw it he gave up all hopes of the man repenting. The inference is that Birchall confessed to the clergyman. Dean Wade refused to read the Church of England burial services, and simply said a prayer at Birchall's grave.

A Thief in the Night.

EATONTON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Sometime during last night some sneak thief entered the bedroom of Mr. Charles Strong, on the second floor, at the residence of J. M. Rainey, where he boards, and took from under his pillow $210, put there for safe keeping, by Mr. Strong. They then rifled his pockets, taking therefrom his store keys and watch, and going to his store, a block away, entered and took from the money drawer its contents, amounting to a few dollars. They then placed the watch and keys in the drawer, shut the doors and left. Mr. Strong thinks he was chloroformed, as he has suffered with a severe headache since awakening this morning, and has all the symptoms of the effects of chloroform. No clue to the thief.

Fire at Crawfordville.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—This morning between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, the residence of Mr. W. A. Legwens, of this place, was completely consumed by fire with all its contents. The origin of the fire is unknown, but as the storeroom was the first discovered, it is generally supposed it caught from the store. There was only a small insurance on the property. Besides the residence, Mr. Legwens had several outbuildings burned that contained corn and oats.

His Thumb Amputated.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Mr. John P. McLean, living near here, happened to a serious accident yesterday. While working with a gin his hand was caught and severely cut, which necessitated the amputation of his thumb.

Barnesville is agitating the question of lighting the town by electricity, and expects to have a plant in some time in the near future.

WILL ENDORSE CANDIDATES.

The 1890 Club Met Last Night and Passed Resolutions.

The 1890 Club will not put out a ticket for the municipal offices.

It has been rumored on the streets, for several days, that the club would put candidates in the field for the offices of mayor, aldermen and councilmen, but, at its meeting last night, this course was abandoned.

The club will, however, endorse such candidates as are now in the field, regardless of the prohibition question.

A committee, to name the candidates to be endorsed, was appointed last night. This committee consists of five men from each ward, and six from the city at large.

Next Tuesday night this committee will meet, and the favored candidates reported to the club.

Here are the resolutions adopted at last night's meeting:

Resolved, That when we do adjourn we adjourn to meet at 7:30 o'clock next Tuesday evening, the 18th instant.

Resolved further, That it is the sense of this club that we do not nominate a ticket for mayor, two aldermen and six councilmen, to run in the primary on the 21st instant.

Resolved further, That the committee appointed by this club on last Monday night for the purpose of recommending a ticket for the primary on the 21st instant be increased to five from each ward and six from the city at large, whose duty it shall be to select from all the candidates who may at that time be in the field the persons who, in their judgment, are the most suitable and best qualified for the positions for which they are offering, regardless as to whether they are prohibitionists or not, and report their action to the meeting on next Tuesday evening for consideration.

IN THE FIFTH WARD.

Citizens Meet Last Night and Hear Several Speeches.

The fifth ward citizens held a well-attended meeting in Miles's hall on Marietta street last night.

Considerable enthusiasm prevailed, and everything was done in a most harmonious spirit.

The meeting was held pursuant to a call published in yesterday morning's CONSTITUTION. All the candidates for the city offices were invited to be present and address the meeting, and quite a number were present.

One of the important things done by the meeting was the adoption of a resolution requesting the city executive committee to amend the plan of election so that each ward could vote for its own candidate for council, the mayor and aldermen being voted for by all the wards.

This resolution will be presented to the city executive committee today.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Hon. Anton Kontz, Hon. F. P. Rice and Mr. Thomas H. Jeffries.

Mr. Kontz in his speech referred to the question of eligibility. He said:

Fellow Citizens, Schoolmates, and Friends of My Childhood: I am gratified to see so many of you here. I am before you tonight in, to me, the very novel position of a candidate. Yes, a candidate for mayor of Atlanta, my native city; here where I first saw the of day; here where all that is dear to me is centered; here where my father and my mother helped to nurse Atlanta in its infancy, and here where they lived to see the little town grow up to be the capital city of Georgia—the Gate City of the south—and where they are now resting with other pioneers—your ancestors—in peace, leaving to me and to you to sustain and advance the work which they so well began.

Now when some of you, my friends, have seen proper to present my name for the mayorality, we are met with the cry, "Ineligible." When two years ago you elected me by over 3,000 votes to be one of your representatives in the city council, you nor I were placed on notice that by accepting the office I would be robbed of the rights of citizenship; for one of the greatest rights of citizenship is the right to vote and to hold office.

The question of my eligibility having been raised, I have been given very able opinions, showing clearly that the act of November 12, 1889, does not affect me, because under the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Georgia every citizen is protected against ex post facto and retroactive laws. Now were the act of November 13, 1889, really intended to disfranchise councilmen and aldermen from the rights of citizenship, it could not affect those elected before its passage; and as I was elected in December, 1888, it would necessarily be retroactive to affect me. I will read ean here what one of the most distinguished lawyers in Georgia says:

The act of November 12, 1889, provides that councilmen and aldermen "shall be ineligible to any other municipal office during the term of office for which they were chosen."

Eligibility has two meanings: 1. Capacity to hold; 2, capacity to be elected. In the first case, the question of eligibility or ineligibility is determined by inquiry into qualifications at the time the officer begins to discharge his duties. In the second case the inquiry must be made at the time the officer is chosen or elected. The meaning to be given to the term is to be determined by the context. The general rule is that the qualifications of an officer to be determined at the time he enters upon the discharge of his duties, or in order to place any other construction upon a disqualifying statute, the legislative intent to disqualify at a period anterior to disqualification must clearly appear. If there is any doubt as to the construction of the statute, the doubt must be dissolved in favor of eligibility.

The language of the law in question is "ineligible to any other municipal office;" that is, incapacitated to discharge the duties of the other office at the same time that he is discharging duties as councilman or alderman. If a person is elected mayor of a city in Georgia, and presents himself at the time and place required by law to begin the discharge of his duties, and at that time he is asked this question: "Were you chosen a councilman or alderman of this city, and has your term of office under the charter of the city expired?" If he can for answer say, that his term of office has expired, he is not "ineligible" under the act of 1889, no matter what was his status at the time of his election.

Fellow Citizens: This opinion, with others that have been given me by able lawyers show clearly my eligibility, and if elected, Atlanta shall be my platform; the continued prosperity of our whole people and our city my aim. All city contracts and all public work shall, if necessary, receive my constant attention. I will give the city's interests preference over all other business, and it is for you, fellowcitizens, to say whether you want me for your mayor. I do not fear the voice of the people and shall abide your decision.

Professor Koch's Discovery.

VIENNA, November 14.—Doctors Neethnagel, Billroth and Kowalski, praise Professor Koch's remedy and say that it is the greatest discovery since that of Dr. Jenner.

There is a regular exodus from the Mediterranean shores of consumptives to Berlin, and the hotels are rapidly filling. Many American doctors have given notice that they are coming to hear Professor Koch's lecture of November 26th. A host of foreign doctors are arriving. The Italian government has sent three physicians.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

John A. Honig, a German grocer, yesterday committed suicide in Savannah, Ga.

Survivors state that several minor mishaps occurred to the Serpent before she was wrecked.

Professor Koch says he is not yet prepared to make known the constituents of the lymph for the cure of consumption.

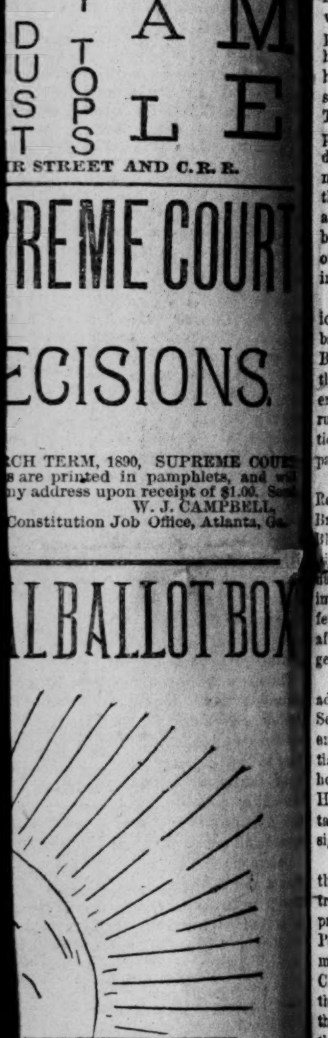
The new Spanish minister, Senor Miguel Suarez Guares, formally presented his credentials to the president yesterday.

A large number of Canadian papers containing advertisements of the Louisiana lottery, were detained yesterday by the postmaster at Lowell, Mass.

The O'Shea divorce case, in which Mr. Parnell is co-respondent, will come up for trial in London today. It is said that Mr. Parnell will conduct his own case in person.

The national baseball league directors yesterday expelled the Cincinnati club, and the application of John Brush for the franchise of that city was unanimously granted.

The seizure by the London police of a number of paintings, illustrating the works of Rabelais, at an art gallery in Pall Mall, is likely to resolve itself into an international question. The English court ordered twenty-one of the paintings destroyed, but some Frenchmen own an interest in them and have appealed to their government for protection.

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N THE CITY

TWO CLEVER SPEECHES

EXPLANATIONS BY MR. HARTRIDGE AND HON. T. M. NORWOOD

As to Why They Broke the Caucus Obligation—Mr. Norwood Against Both Calhoun and Gordon.

Two clever speeches—

A big crowd—

Well entertained!

That was, briefly, and yet comprehensively, the affair at the capitol last night.

The big crowd was a matter of course. Mr. Norwood's famous sarcasm was advance assurance as to that, even if the general interest in the senatorial situation, wrought up by the developments of the day before and by the street-gossip advertising of yesterday, had not in themselves been sufficient to attract a crowd.

Mr. Norwood, as was generally expected, attacked both Mr. Calhoun and General Gordon; Mr. Calhoun as personifying monopoly, while he agreed with the alliance upon the principles of the subtreasury, and Governor Gordon as equally objectionable upon the first ground and additionally objectionable as the representative and leader of opposition to the relief by the farmers.

Mr. Hartridge Speaks.

Hon. Gazaway Hartridge, of Savannah, spoke first.

He was applauded as he arose to speak, Mr. Norwood sitting beside him in the speaker's chair.

"This meeting," said he, "was called at the request of many members of the legislature, chiefly to hear from Mr. Norwood his views upon the present political situation. In this introduction I wish to say a few words about myself.

"Yesterday President Leonidas F. Livingston had this notice read from the clerk's desk, calling a meeting of alliance members of the legislature."

Mr. Hartridge read the notice.

"It would be very interesting," he continued, "if the representative from this district would give the people of Georgia all the facts in his possession. It would perhaps be a revelation more entertaining than the golden books discovered by the inspired founder of the Mormon church. [Applause.] If I were speaking only to Atlanta people I would be more guarded in my expressions, but I am speaking to the people of Georgia; at least, to their representatives, or men who are supposed by their credentials and oaths to represent the people of Georgia, though some times it is suspected that some of them are only the insignificant agents of a great corporation's lobby. Oh, these lobbyists! How familiar their faces! How often do we meet and greet them! We can detect their presence before they are visible. The organ of sight is not necessary in order to be aware of their proximity. The flowers do not, indeed, wither at their approach, but they do lose a part of their fragrance. [Laughter.] And these are the men who are to give Georgia a United States senator. Of all the arrant humbugs in this pinchback age of protense and deception, of false weights and measures, of bad eggs and tainted meats, there are among alliance statesmen leading cases and shining precedents. [Laughter and applause.] From the political loaf of imposture and corruption they cut the slice in which is hid the ring—the golden reward of their noble ambitions. But, brethren,—I begin to use the phrases of the alliancemen. [Laughter and applause.] They say I agreed last night to vote for Calhoun. Behold, then, before you, not the arch deceiver, but the most bamboozled and misled character in history. [Great laughter.]

"Let us see if I am bound to stand by the action of the caucus. Will any one say that if that action was brought about by fraud and misrepresentation, the members of the caucus should not repudiate its decision and absolve themselves from any connection with it? Let us see how it happened that Mr. Calhoun was nominated. How wonderful are politics! [Laughter.] What revolutions! A week ago our anti-Gordon caucus had a session in the ballroom of the Kimball house. Fifty-three were present. The sentiment of the body was taken. Mr. Norwood and Mr. Hines received all the votes except a few complimentary ones. Mr. Calhoun did not receive a single ballot. When his name was proposed, loud cries of "No! no!" rent the walls. [Applause.] Even the man who presented his name did not vote for him. [Laughter.] Most of these men were present last night. They had changed their opinions. They wore a new suit of convictions. [Laughter and applause.] Calhoun's friends say his speech changed them. How marvelous is the gift of oratory! [Laughter.] At that session last night Mr. Calhoun was nominated. At first seventy-seven were present. When Mr. Calhoun became a possibility, about fourteen retreated from the hall. As each allianceman reached the door, the doorkeeper would say: 'Must you go, my brother?' and the brother would reply: 'Yes, I must go, my brother.' [Great laughter and applause.] And sixty-three remained; not three darned little fools, but sixty-three. [Continued laughter.] And now let me say here this sacred remnant was brought to nominate Mr. Calhoun. Let us see the fraud that was practiced. We cannot see all, but only a part. A committee had been appointed to wait on the candidates and ascertain their views. Oh, how particular are these alliancemen about a man's views! It was reported to the caucus that Mr. Nat Hammond said to the committee that he was opposed to a railroad commission. This brilliant jurist received after this one lonely vote, though he was considered a prominent candidate at breakfast.

"Indeed, our caucus favored Hammond at breakfasst, Hines at dinner, Norwood at supper, and Calhoun just before going to bed. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Hammond informed me today that the committee asked him if he favored state and national ownership of railroads according to their St. Louis platform and he said he did not. This was the first fraud. But for this Hammond might have been nominated. That is if other less theoretical influences than his opinions did not interpose. [Laughter and applause.] Another brother advocating Calhoun said Mr. Calhoun has over twenty Gordon men promised to him. I diligently inquired today who those twenty or more were. But they dwindled as I pushed my inquiry. [Laughter.] I got the figure down to ten, 'whose names ought to be kept quiet.' [Laughter and applause.] I think they ought. Modesty is becoming in all persons. You remember when the Lord threatened Sodom, Abraham got the Lord to consent to spare the city if he could furnish the names of fifty righteous citizens. But Abraham was playing a bluff game. [Great laughter.] He could not furnish even ten, and Sodom was destroyed. The Calhoun workers failed to furnish even ten. Perhaps this candidate will "ninety" under. [Laughter and applause.] And after the nomination of Mr. Calhoun, I discovered that Mr. Livingston and Dr. Macune were behind all this. They were the men who exerted the most influence on the brethren of our caucus. [Laughter and applause.] It seems they must have placed their influence where it would do the most good. I know little about Mr. Livingston. I believe he is, by profession, a farmer. [Laughter.] Dr. Macune heals the sick, sometimes he is said to heel the well. [Laughter and applause]. I must say he has never prescribed for me—[laughter]—but I think some of my alliance brethren have taken his prescription, and they are improving rapidly under his treatment. To tell you the truth I tried to accept Calhoun even after the frauds practiced in our caucus. But even my efforts to swallow the entire alliance platform, boards and splinters, did not enlarge my throat enough for Macune. [Great laughter and applause.] I believe in these essential objects of reform advocated by true alliancemen, but Macune is not a part of my creed. They tell me his presence here is easily accounted for. He is a cosmopolite. He lives in all the states in turn. I have a friend in Georgia who is here because no other state is open to him. But Dr. Macune, it seems, is here because all the states are open to him. He might even live in Texas now, the statute of limitations having expired. [Great laughter and applause.] He just happened here at this time.

And so do you think now any member of the caucus is bound to respect the conclusions of that wise, patriotic, incorruptible body? Oh, no; a thousand times no! [Applause.]

"How is it that the members suddenly changed front? When Mahomet wanted an inspiration he went into a cave. Some of our brethern sought inspiration in a cave like that Ali Baba used to visit. You remember what happened to Ali Baba's honest companions. [Laughter.] They were forty in number, not forty-two. [Laughter.] They were boiled down to a jelly in jars by the faithful Geogiana. Oh! my countrymen, how sorry I feel for my poor alliance brethren who gave up Norwood and Hines and others for Calhoun. We need not condemn them. We will never see them again in Atlanta. [Great laughter.] The places that knew them will know them no more. [Continued laughter.]

"I don't oppose Mr. Calhoun because he is a native of South Carolina and a resident of New York—[laughter]—but what county asked for Calhoun? What interest demanded his election? The Richmond Terminal, and that only—[applause]—a road bonded and stocked for $160,000,000. There is a resolution in the legislature to fix the pay of legislators at $160 for the session. I am tempted to calculate how much 219, the number of our present legislature, will go into $160,000,000. Perhaps they will go into it as often as they can. [Laughter and applause.] I do not doubt Mr. Calhoun's integrity, but I say the question is now, 'Shall the state control the railroads, or shall the railroads control the state?' Legislators, destroy with a Promethean the disgrace that menaces our commonwealth, as our ancestors did the Yazoo act, passed by a corrupt general assembly. Alliance and non-alliance members, abide by your principles. Let no Circe, with all her enchantments, swerve you from your path of duty, nor drive you into the ignominy that may await you.

"I now introduce to you Mr. T. M. Norwood, a gentleman of profound intellect, perfect integrity and established fame. Let his friends stand by him if he remains in the race. There is no prophesying political results. At any rate, be men, honest men, and stand by your colors." [Applause.]

Mr. Norwood's Speech.

"Ladies and gentlemen," Mr. Norwood began, as the applause subsided, "and fellow citizens of Georgia: It is known to many of you that I have been laboring under a disability for a few weeks, which has prevented my addressing the legislature before tonight. I was billed to speak Monday, but my throat made it impossible for me to fill the appointment.

"I would not appear tonight, considering my physical condition, but for the fact that I feel it a duty.

"I am a Georgian by birth, education, residence and affections. I have been honored by these, my people, and I felt it my duty, as it would be the duty of any citizen when convinced there is danger to the people, to raise his voice and sound the warning.

"I came to indulge in no personality or levity, for the subject is one far above that. Before proceeding I will say a word about myself.

"Two friends waked me up very late last night to announce to me the nomination of Mr. Pat Calhoun and the death of monopolies. [Great laughter.] I went back to sleep. The first thing I heard on the street this morning was from a friend who told me that Mr. Stevens told him that General Gordon had just told him that Mr. Norwood had just written a letter to blow up the Pat Calhoun nomination. I wrote no such letter, nor have I held any communication with General Gordon since the 19th of September.

"I heard next that I was going to make a speech to elect General Gordon. That was equally untrue. I am here to speak in the interest of no man, not even myself. I am speaking tonight from the standpoint of an allianceman."

Mr. Norwood, in an interesting historical sketch, described the equality—social, political, religious and otherwise—that existed in the first decades after the revolution, and then the movement towards concentrated money and the formation of trusts and monopolies.

"The people, especially the farming people, have seen their property diminishing and their burdens increasing, their children growing up in ignorance but while they felt this they could hardly tell whence it proceeded. One circumstance in the way of relief has been simply that the south was a distinct minority in congress, and the democrats of the south were powerless. The north would not combine with us, the democrats of the north affiliating rather, upon many questions, with the northern republicans.

"Another obstruction, and a great one, has been the spirit of sectionalism. The consequence has been that every step taken by the south, however patriotic, has been looked on with suspicion; argument about the tariff, the the banking system, and other national affairs, was lost upon them; their ears were closed when they were reminded that rebel brigades were doing so-and-so. The farmers, knowing that the evil sprung from the financial condition, determined to organize for relief. Then this alliance army, with its white banners of peace, proclaiming the gospel of brotherhood throughout the length and breadth of the land was organized.

"The first blow they struck was at sectionalism, making the order a national one, as it is today. Their next step was towards a remedy for these evils. They set to work to all agree upon one scheme for relief. They produced the subtreasury plan to correct the evils of our financial system. They formulated this and sent it to congress as their plan—it matters little whether or not it was the wisest or best that could be devised.

"There it was treated disrespectfully, thrown into the waste basket, ridiculed as 'purile.' What then? The farmers knew that relief must come from congress, and turned their attention to the national capitol. They wanted men there in sympathy with them, who would respect their wishes, and put into execution what they devised.

"Let's narrow this discussion down.

"What did the Georgia Alliance do? I wish my alliance friends to pay particular attention to this, if only for a few minutes. You wanted friends who would do something for you. What was made the test? The subtreasury. That was the issue upon which Watson, Grimes, Clements and Stewart were retired. There was no difference of opinion about monopolies. The subtreasury was the only issue for the single reason that there was no other issue to make. Did any of these men defeated favor monopolies or trusts? Not one. The whole people of the south are a unit on those matters. I speak now as an allianceman—if called upon to define in two words the great underlying principle of the alliance, what would the answer be? Anti-monopoly! [Applause.] Anti-monopoly is against oppressive tariff — against trusts and monopolies of all sorts—is the corner stone of the order. But the subtreasury is not a principle—only a remedy. Principles are eternal, remedies change with time. Yet you alliancemen, mark it, fought these battles for the remedy alone. Did you do right? I say you did.

"You had the right to make the fight your own way, and you made it for the subtreasury. You thought, and think now, there is merit in the plan, and that it will work relief, more or less. If by meeting with your brethren of the west, north and east you can carry this into effect you have a right to do so. Now, let us apply the argument to the conditions confronting us today. Is a remedy of greater value than a principle? If you retired these democratic congressmen for the remedy can you sacrifice a principle now? It is not a question of men, but of principle, and of life and death to your alliance organization. Having driven from congress four able, honest, true democrats, and supplanted them with the same character of men and democrats, because they differed with you about the remedy, tell me, alliancemen, how you can justify your taking a man differing with you upon the essential principles of your organization. What is Mr. Calhoun? Nearly at the head of one of the greatest monopolies of the United States—in charge of 7,500 miles of railroad that stretches like an octopus—its venomous head resting upon Manhattan island, grasping in its arms the whole south and sucking to itself the life-blood of the people. He has written two communications, signed "Georgian," and upon them so, far as I know, rests his character as a statesman and his profession of friendship to the alliance and devotion to their cause. Back of that is an alliance record, but with Wall street and railroad monopolies. His reputation as a financier was shown in forming railroad combinations and manipulating bonds and stocks. Do you know anything else for which he was noted. If so, name it, and I will give him the credit for it. Will you commit the lamb to the wolf as a nursing mother. If so send Pat Calhoun, the monopolist and railroad magnate, who made a fortune out of you manipulating stocks and bonds—send him to the senate to guard your interests. When you do, and before you do, ask your friends to swear out a writ of lunacy. [Prolonged laughter and applause.] There's the logic of the alliance action last night. There were three candidates; and a fourth candidate—Governor Gordon. [Applause.] There are two objections to General Gordon. One is his objection to the subtreasury plan, and the other is his connection with railroads and monopolies. The subtreasury in addition, there is the same objection to him as to Pat Calhoun.

"How will you account to your constituents? Why did you abandon the fundamental principles of the alliance to take up a man we never would endorse? Who heard of Pat Calhoun during the campaign? What is your answer? Some say to beat General Gordon; it could not be done with anybody else. Did you try? You had four days yet. That answer won't do and there is no other. Better be beaten by General Gordon or anybody else than beat yourselves. What encouragement was I offered last night for my humble labor in the interest of the alliance, not in the nomination, but the result? There must be some explanation. I don't know what it is. The air is full of rumors, and has been for ten days.

"A trap was laid for this legislature as far back as January. I am told that at a certain date, a certain party bought an interest in the paper and that forthwith editorials about monopolies failed to appear. They were in favor of defeating John B. Gordon with some unknown man. During August I was drawn in this race. While county after county was urging me to run that paper was loud in praise of myself. They did that to weaken General Gordon. When county after county began instructing for me, my name was taken out of the paper. I was becoming too strong for the unknown candidate. In order to prepare the minds of the people for blessings to be bestowed upon them through the wisdom and discrimination of this Georgia legislature, an editorial was written in The National Economist—leading editorial, October 25th, this year, and circulated throughout the country just before the meeting of the legislature. It is by the very celebrated Dr. Macune."

Mr. Norwood read the editorial referring to the articles written by "Georgian;" prophesied a future of prominence, and declaring that the writing must have come from the heart.

Mr. Norwood told of the caucuses, in the first of which Mr. Calhoun's name was proposed.

"After this," said he, "Mr. Calhoun's strength dwindled away and vanished. We were not expecting his name to be presented in the caucus last night."

"They worked it fine!"

Mr. Norwood defended his conduct in refusing to abide by the nomination. He explained that his promise was conditional, and that the conditions had not been kept. He promised to vote for nobody not in accord with alliance principles, and he thought this freed him from voting for Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Norwood referred to the scandal in Ohio about the election of Hon. Calvin S. Brice, who, he said, is another director in the West Point Terminal. He declared that the Georgia legislature was upon the eve of another such scandal. He concluded with the declaration that the speech was made in the interest of no man, not even his own; that he had in it no interest but as a private citizen of the state.

At the conclusion of Mr. Norwood's address, there were repeated calls for General Gordon, but he was not present.

Uncle Jimmy Carmichael, another candidate for the senate, made a speech while the crowd was filing out.

A Card From Pat Calhoun.

To the People of Georgia—Last night Hon. Thomas M. Norwood gravely reflected upon every member of the legislature who took part in my nomination for the senate of the United States. He insidiously sought to convey the impression that the nomination had been procured for me by improper methods, and insinuated that the nomination must have been secured by improper considerations. I stated my position on public questions fully and fairly in my speech of Wednesday night, in which I said to the members of the legislature that I would serve as cheerfully in the ranks as I would in the lead, and that I left the question of my candidacy entirely with them.

The nomination followed. It was procured without the slightest undue influence, and any charge or insinuation to the contrary is a willful and deliberate falsehood as unjust to the members who participated in that caucus as to myself.

I take this means of pronouncing every insinuation upon the honesty and integrity of the legislature, and upon myself in connection with my candidacy for the senate, as not only without foundation but wilfully untrue.

The charge that I am a monopolist because I am counsel for railroads is mere sophistry, intended to injure me and the alliance cause, and could as well be brought against any of the honorable members of the legal profession representing railroads throughout the country.

In my speech next Monday night I will undertake to demonstrate that it is not illogical for the farmers of Georgia to unite all interests in the state with their effort to secure the relief they so much require.

PAT CALHOUN.

Mr. Sibley to Mr. Hartridge.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 14.—Hon. Gazaway Hartridge, Member of the General Assembly. My Dear Sir: In your introductory speech tonight you made several statements that I do not consider justifiable nor correct. To begin with, you charge that the great change brought about in Calhoun's favor was due to the influence exerted by Colonel Livingston before the alliance members of the legislature. I demand of you that you produce any man whether Gordon or anti-Gordon who attended that meeting to substantiate your charge.

Secondly, you stated that you do not consider yourself bound by any caucus "whose methods of nominations were questionable and irregular." I would like to refresh your memory, that when the question was asked would we pledge our support to the choice of the caucus." What was the result? Colonel Huff, in a manly address, stated he was no Gordon man, but he would not pledge himself to vote for any man that he considered a smaller man than General Gordon, but that he would vote for one he considered a better.

What did you say? That you would abide the decision of the caucus, for you had too much confidence in the ability of the members to believe for a moment that they would make a mistake. Did you not say to me before going into the caucus that you hoped we would come together whether I came to you or you to me? Can you not take your own medicine. Did you not see each member go up to the table and write his ballot? Show a single man that took his ballot from his pocket; tell his name if you know it. Before we entered into a ballot was not the name of Fleming duBignon brought before the house with the assurance that he could bring twenty votes from Gordon? Was not Calhoun's name spoken of with the same assurance? Has duBignon or Calhoun, prior to last night, shown that he would accept the nomination, and was ready for the fight? Would you now think yourself justifiable if duBignon had been chosen? Have we in Georgia two more abler men than Calhoun or duBignon? Is the connection of either of them with large railroad corporations any insinuation that either are insincere in their statement that they are with the people? Are not Black, Gordon and Norwood now, or in times past been, associated as counsel for railroads? Would you condemn any competent attorney for accepting a position as counselor, if properly tendered? Did you ever read the fable of the fox and the sour grapes? Is the death and resurrection of Calhoun more remarkable from one point than the rapidity with which Colonel Norwood's sore throat became relieved?

Acknowledge the corn, Hartridge. Be a man and stand up to your pledges. Were not you, Mr. Huff and myself appointed a committee to notify Mr. Calhoun of his nomination, and did you not congratulate him upon his success and pledge him your support and consent for your name to be placed upon the executive committee of the Calhoun caucus?

JOHN A. SIBLEY.

AGAINST GORDON.

The Alliance of Thomas County Heard From.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., November 13.—[Special.]—At a mass meeting of the alliance of Thomas county, this, the 12th day of November, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we unanimously endorse the conduct of H. W. Ivey in standing squarely by the alliance in opposing the election of J. B. Gordon, and we earnestly recommend and request that J. M. Parker co-operate with him in the selection of some good man for the senate who is in full sympathy with our plan; and

Whereas, It is well understood that at our county meeting in June candidates for the general assembly were squarely on the alliance platform (to-wit, the subtreasury plan), and were received and nominated on this platform, and

Whereas, It is further understood that since the assemblage of the legislature, J. M. Parker, since his arrival in the capital of Georgia, has ledged himself for Governor Gordon in p direct opposition to the wish of a large majority of his constituents in Thomas county; therefore be it

Resolved by this convention, that our representative, J. M. Parker, vote against J. B. Gordon, and support any good man who is in sympathy with our plan. J. Q. MOODY, Chairman.

J. R. ADAMS, Secretary.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to A. W. Avery and J. M. Parker and THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

A. Q. MOODY, Chairman

J. R. ADAMS, Secretary.

The Speaking in Covington.

COVINGTON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Notice was given in the county papers and by posters that General J. B. Gordon would speak here today. At 11 o'clock a. m. quite a crowd assembled in the courthouse. J. G. Lester was called to the chair, and read a letter from General Gordon, explaining that he could not fulfill his appointment on account of sickness, and stating that Colonel A. H. Cox would represent him. The chairman then announced that the programme of the meeting would be as follows: Colonel Larry Gantt, of Athens, would speak in the interest of Colonel Patrick Calhoun, and then Colonel Cox would reply in behalf of General Gordon. Colonel Gantt was introduced by Colonel Emmett Womack.

When Colonel Cox was introduced he was received with great applause.

It was announced that after an hour's intermission there would be an address from Colonel Emmett Womack.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the crowd reassembled in the courthouse, and Colonel Womack began to address them in the interest of Colonel Pat Calhoun.

THE NEWS FROM GRIFFIN.

The Wounded Policeman—The Cotton Compress, Etc.

GRIFFIN, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Mr. John Morris, who had his leg so badly mangled at the oil mill on last Monday, and notwithstanding the fact his physicians took two inches of the bone out, is now doing well, and may yet save the limb he begged so piteously for at the time of the accident.

Policeman Gossett, who was shot by Mr. Brown Speer a few days ago, is suffering from wounds, but there is no danger of any serious trouble, as both were flesh wounds. The city will employ good counsel to prosecute Mr. Speer.

Griffin's cotton compress is doing a good business, notwithstanding the fact it had many obstacles in getting ready for this season's business. It is now running on full time, and the stockholders are well pleased wite the outlook.

Chicasaw Tribe No. 14, I. O. R. M., spent yesterday and today in Columbus, taking in the Red Men's day at the Chattahoochee Valley exposition, and all report a good time.

Information reached the city tonight that Henry Farley, colored, was stabbed and cut to death last night at a negro dance near Liberty Hill, by his cousin, John Farley. Full particulars could not be had, as it is twelve or fifteen miles in the country where the tragedy occurred.

Captain W. H. Hartnett was seen tonight by THE CONSTITUTION, and Captain Hartnett says he has just returned from Thompson, Ga., where he went on yesterday to see J. N. Woodard, the man of Flat Shoals, who skipped with Ben Neal's money, and says that Woodard is all right, and that Woodard says he will pay everything he owes; he is coming back and makes things all right; that he never knew of his going until he got to Griffin, and his uncle advised him to go to South Carolina and look after some land he had there.

Ben Neal and Captain Hartnett made satisfactory settlements with Woodard, and Woodard is now on his way back home, where, he says, he can make everything agreeable with his creditors.

A LITTLE ROW.

Drunken Men Board a Train and Boast That They Can Whip the Crowd.

ATHENS, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—There came near being a serious row on the Northeastern railroad train Wednesday night last, just as it pulled out of Lula and started for Athens. The Clarke Rifles were returning from the Gainesville fair and occupied seats in one end of the coach. Several ladies were also in the car. Just as the train pulled out a crowd of intoxicated white men came into the car and in a very obnoxious manner began to boast that they could whip the whole crowd. Several used oaths and crowded upon the Clarke Rifles.

Captain G. H. Yancey remonstrated with them and told them to hush their fuss, and behave. The Rifles surged around the captain, but he put them back, and shoved the men to the door of the car. Then shoving them upon the platform, he locked the door behind him to keep his men from getting into a difficulty. He knew that while his men were orderly, yet they would not suffer any indignity to be heaped upon their captain or themselves. One of the men outside abused the captain and drew his pistol to shoot him. The captain promptly knocked it down, and at the same time struck the man a telling blow across the head with his heavy sword. The man fired several times, but luckily no harm was done.

Captain Cox came along and quieted the men, and put them in another car. When they reached Harmony Grove they got off and were taken in charge by the authorities.

Mr. S. C. Upson, of this city, has been appointed assistant state chemist by Mr. George F. Payne. The new state chemist, Mr Upson, leaves at once for Atlanta. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia in last year's class, and is a young man of ability.

A Beautiful Gavel.

Speaker Howell was the recipient yesterday of a present which he values highly. It was a gavel made for him by boys of the Technological school, of beautifully polished Georgia woods. A few nights ago Dr. C. O. Tyner sent Mr. Howell a handsome and serviceable gavel, so the house's presiding officer is well equipped for any emergency in the gavel line.

Her Opening Prescription.

From The New York Sun.

Mrs. Bingo—What did the doctor say about you?

Mr. Bingo—He said I must introduce more tone into my system.

Mrs. Bingo—Then you can begin tonight by sitting up with the twins.

MR. CHARLES T. TILLMAN, business manager of The Mephistophelian, the live organ of Mercer university, is in the city today.

Dyspepsia troubled me for a number of years and I was nervous and weak. A friend got me to use Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, and everything I now eat agrees with me. My stomach now gives me no pain and I enjoy my food.—H. T. Randolph, Des Moines.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

Ringing Noises

in the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for catarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the impurity which causes and promotes this disease.

"For 25 years I have been troubled with catarrh in the head, indigestion, and general debility. I concluded to try a bottle of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and it did me so much good that I continued its use till I have taken five bottles. My health has greatly improved, and I feel like a different woman." MRS. J. B. ADAMS, 8 Richmond Street, Newark, N. J.

"I am happy to say that my wife was cured of a very bad cough and what was called 'quick consumption,' by Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed ever since. Our little girl was poor and puny; Hood's Sarsaparilla seemed to be just the thing she needed, as she has been well and hearty since taking it." FRANK OTIS, Berwick, Me.

N. B. Be sure to get

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold." MRS. G. B. GIBB, 1029 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

That Tickling

In your throat arises from catarrh, and is caused by scrofula, which is a constitutional disease the ordinary cough medicines fail to hit the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by building up the general health and expelling the scrofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption, has restored to perfect health many persons on whom these diseases seemed to have a firm hold. Many unsolicited testimonials prove beyond question that Hood's Sarsaparilla does positively cure catarrh.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with satisfactory results, receiving great benefit from it." J. F. HUBBARD, Streator, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

ENGINES, BOILERS & STEAM PUMPS FOR ALL PURPOSES

SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS,

Friction Clutch Pulleys,

Rubber and Leather Belting,

PACKING,

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&c.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

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FEED WATER HEATERS

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AND MILL SUPPLIES AND TOOLS

R. H. RICHARDS & CO., 59 S. Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

FOR CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE

APPLY BALM INTO EACH NOSTRIL ✣ ALL DRUGGISTS. 50 cts.



OUR METALLIC LATH! HAVE YOU USED IT?

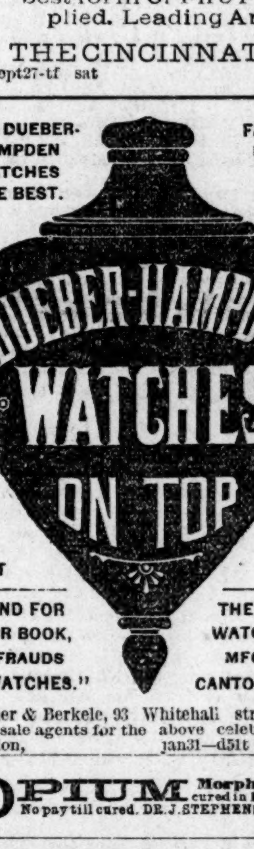
If not, you will find it adapted to all kinds of surfaces, the best form of Fire Proofing, most easily and cheaply applied. Leading Architects specify it. Sample by mail.

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THE DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCHES THE BEST.

FACTORIES LARGEST IN THE WORLD.



THE BEST TIME KEEPER.

SEND FOR OUR BOOK, "FRAUDS IN WATCHES."

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OPIUM Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

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EXCELSIOR SPRINGS Mo.

"Regent" WATERS "Sulpho-Saline"

Nature's Tonic, Diuretic and Uric Solvent.

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Stuart's Gin and Buchu

THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY,

Makes Pure Blood

By stimulating the Kidneys and increasing the urinary flow.

Healthy Kidneys

act as strainers, thus removing from the system all poisonous matter.

DISEASE is the result of poison in the blood. When the kidneys become sluggish the impurities are not eliminated, and we have Sick Headache, Indigestion, Nausea, Weak Back, Pain in the Side, Loss of Appetite, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, and all diseases of the urinary organs. Nothing so promptly relieves these troubles as STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU.

If you want health keep the kidneys in proper tone.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

It is nature's remedy for all Kidney and Bladder troubles.

If you feel unwell, have a want of energy—a weary, tired, don't care feeling; if you are suffering and are unable to locate your trouble, your blood is becoming poisoned, and Stuart's Gin and Buchu is the remedy you need.

Sold by all druggists. n r m

Cotton Mill for Lease.

I HAVE A COTTON, OR YARN MILL, THAT I wish to rent to some practical manufacturer on very reasonable terms. Everything in running order for making yarns. Capacity 25,000 pounds per week. If desired, have 200 looms that can be easily set in position. Power, latest improved Harris-Corliss engine. Two boilers that consume about three tons of coal in twelve hours run, to operate all machinery. Building, a three-story brick. For full particulars address,

WM. GARIG,
President First National Bank,
Baton Rouge, La.

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RICMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

(ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.)

Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York.

Time Table in effect November 24, 1890.

	No. 51, Daily.	No. 53, Daily.
Lv Atlanta (C T)	6 00 p m	7 10 a m
Lv Greenville	12 44 p m	2 01 p m
Lv Spartanburg	1 49 p m	3 05 p m
Ar Charlotte	4 25 p m	5 30 p m
Ar Salisbury	6 02 a m	7 05 p m
Ar Greensboro	7 47 a m	8 40 p m
Ar Danville	9 32 a m	10 20 p m
Ar Lynchburg	12 25 p m	12 55 a m
Ar Charlottesville	2 30 p m	3 10 a m
Ar Washington	7 10 p m	6 53 a m
Ar Baltimore	8 50 p m	8 20 a m
Ar Philadelphia	3 20 a m	10 47 a m
Ar New York	6 20 a m	1 20 p m
Ar Boston	3 30 p m	9 00 p m
Leave Danville		11 15 p m
Arrive Richmond		5 00 a m
" Norfolk		12 05 n'n
Leave Spartanburg		
Arrive Hendersonville		
" Asheville		
" Hot Springs		
Leave Greensboro		11 15 p m
Arrive Durham		6 05 a m
" Raleigh		8 55 a m
" Goldsboro		12 40 p m

LULA ACCOMMODATION.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)

Arrive Gainesville (city time)

Arrive Lula (city time)

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 10 a m
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 20 a m

No. 40 arrives from Lula

No. 50 arrives from Washington

No. 52 arrives from Washington

No. 53 connects at Cornelia daily, and Wednesday and Saturday, for Tallulah Falls.

Pullman Sleeping-Car Service.

No. 50 has Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta.

No. 52, Pullman Sleeper Washington to New Orleans and Washington to Birmingham.

No. 51, Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Sleeper New Orleans to Washington, D. C., and Birmingham to Washington.

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office, and 13 Kimball house.

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GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.

The completion of this important thoroughfare to Greenville and Arkansas City on the Mississippi river, gives the southeastern states a direct short line to the west, southwest and northwest. All under one management from Washington, D. C., to the Mississippi river

October 1890.		No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Lv Atlanta		1 13 pm	10 45 pm
Lv Austell		2 10 pm	11 35 pm
Ar Lithia Sp'gs		2 16 pm	11 41 pm
Ar Tallapoosa		3 59 pm	1 29 am
Ar Anniston		5 37 pm	3 14 am
Ar Birming'm		8 30 pm	6 10 am
Ar Columbus			12 15 pm
Ar West Point			1 32 pm
Ar Winona			4 30 pm
Ar Greenwood			5 45 pm
Ar Greenville			8 30 pm

K. C., M. & B. CONNECTIONS.

Lv Birmingham	9 00 pm	7 06 am
Ar Tupelo	2 25 am	1 12 pm
Ar Holly Spring	4 35 am	3 30 pm
Ar Memphis	6 15 am	5 00 pm
Ar Little Rock	1 25 pm	11 00 pm
Ar Springfield	11 15 pm	8 10 am
Ar Kansas City	7 05 am	5 00 pm

QUEEN AND CRESCENT CONNECTIONS.

Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm	3 40 pm
Ar Tuscaloosa	12 47 am	6 07 pm
Ar Meridian	4 00 am	10 37 pm
Ar New Orleans	11 30 am	7 00 am
Ar Jackson	9 10 am	4 30 pm
Ar Vicksburg	11 25 am	7 00 pm
Ar Shreveport	9 15 pm	

TRAINS ARRIVE ATLANTA.

6:50 a. m.—From Greenville, Birmingham, Anniston and the west. No. 53.

2:00 p. m.—From Birmingham, Anniston and west. No. 51.

8:30 a. m.—From Tallapoosa, Lithia Springs and local. No. 55.

Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars between Washington, D. C., and Birmingham, Ala., without change on 52 and 53. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Memphis on 50 and 51. RECLINING CHAIR CARS Birmingham to Memphis and Kansas City without change, connecting with 52 and 53. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Shreveport, without change by trains 50 and 51.

A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt.
ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l Trav. Agt.
S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pas. Agent, Birmingham, Ala.
SOL HAAS, Traffic M'g'r.
C. P. HAMMOND, Act. Supt.

EXCITEMENT IN MACON.

YOUNG LADY DRUGGED IN A NEGRO SALOON.

Mob Organizes to Lynch the Scoundrels Committing the Deed, but They Cannot Be Found.

MACON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Again was Macon thrown into a fever of excitement last night.

Hardly does one sensation die out before another is committed to again incense the people and degrade the city. The present sensation is one of the worst ever known in this section, and just how it will end cannot be surmised.

It is probable, however, that one, two or more parties will be lynched and a number of others forced to leave the city never to return.

The barroom of William Green, on Fifth street, was the scene last night of a disturbance the like of which has probably never before been witnessed in Macon, and it is to be hoped never will be again. A young woman, highly connected, in whose veins flow some of the best blood in the state, was found in a negro barroom. A mob of determined men went to the house, bent upon resenting the indignity put upon the family. They were told that she had been brought there by a negro who clerks in the bar. That was enough, and with one accord they resolve to mete out justice to him.

But in this they were frustrated. The police arrived and by a determined effort succeeded in keeping back the mob and speeding the negro away to jail.

The young woman was taken in charge by an officer and carried to the barracks.

And then the tale of how she came there was told.

She had left her home in a hack, driven by this negro, ostensably to visit the place where she was then found. Had she been drugged? By what means was she induced to come to this place? These were the questions that were in the minds of all.

The party who informed the crowd seemed to have been watching the hack from the time it left the house with the young woman. He said he saw her enter the hack, and fearing that something was wrong, he followed it to the barroom.

The young woman alighted and went into the house. He then gave the alarm. This was all that was known. He gave the name of the party. The family was known to all. This fact served to add to the excitement that had taken possession of all. An orphan she was, alone and without protection. Taken from her home by a negro and carried to a negro dive! Every one swore vengeance, and for awhile it seemed that vengeance would be had. For several hours the excitement continued, but cooler counsel prevailed and finally the mob dispersed, and gave up the idea of lynching the negro.

But the name of another party has been brought into the affair. A negro woman, it became whispered, had been an instrument used in what was being done.

And then to punish her was the next thought.

To her home the crowd went. It was 1 o'clock and she was asleep. She was called to the door, when several grabbed her and from a tree that grew near branches were torn for the purpose of whipping the negress. Once, twice, three times they decended on the back of the woman. Her appeals were great for mercy. She prayed to be allowed a word. To be told of the cause for being so dealt with.

Presently several men interrupted and succeeded in stopping the party who was doing the thrashing. They wished to give the woman a chance to make a statement, and she lost no time in making one.

It partially satisfied the mob and the whipping was not begun again.

She was warned however to leave Macon before morning. The mob then went home and the excitement died out, but today it is as great as ever and the matter has been thoroughly investigated. THE CONSTITUTION went to work today and has learned everything connected with the affair, something that will add still further to the sensational features of the case.

THE NEGRESS TALKS.

This morning your reporter went to the negro woman's house. She had not left the city, and was willing and anxious to talk.

"What have you to say in regard to that trouble last night?" was asked her.

"I know nothing in the world of it, sir," she said. "The Lord knows I am as innocent of having done any wrong as you are. But oh, heaven! I am so excited over it all that I hardly know what to do."

"Well, do you know the young woman!"

"Oh, yes sir, I've been knowing her for years. I have been almost a mother to her as best I could. I don't reckon I've ever done as much for any one as I have for that girl, and why I should be treated this way I don't know. I've never harmed her in my life, I never did, and I am satisfied she will tell you so.

"Why, when her poor father died I took the child and learned her how to sew and am the cause of her knowing how to make her own living. You see I used to cook in the family at times, and in this way I learned to feel for her, and would do anything for her. You see she lived right here near me, too, and used to come over to my house and talk to me, and, negro as I was, I believe I was the best friend she had. She and her two sisters and a brother were left alone when their father died, and had no one to look to and no way to make a support. I took that girl when she didn't know how to take a decent stitch and learned her how to sew, and she has made many a dollar by just what I taught her."

"How old is she?"

"She is twenty-seven years old. I have known her nearly all her life. You see, she was left an orphan and had no one to look after her, and it has been a bad thing for her. I have never had any idea that she had a bad character, but, on the other hand, have always thought her to be a nice, good girl.

"I tell you there are others mixed up in this thing, and I'm going to let it be known. There is a ring with a man's name in it that has done all this for this girl. I can tell something that will open the eyes of the people. I tell you I didn't even know that she had been lead astray. I have always cautioned her about her character, and she will tell you this."

"Do you intend to leave town?"

"No, sir, I don't. I haven't done a thing wrong, and I don't see what I should be made to leave for. I am going to stay right here and defend myself as best I can, and I'm going to tell all I know, if I'm killed for it."

The woman then told of occurrences, some of which cannot be related, and some of which were afterwards told by the young woman in an interview had by the reporter.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S STORY.

After hearing the above talk with the negress, the reporter called on the young woman at her residence on Orange street.

She met him cordially and offered him a seat. She seemed to be in a terrible state of excitement, and ever and anon gave a sigh that told of the terrible struggle through which she was going.

"Oh, I am so troubled," she said.

"You must excuse me, excuse this room, excuse everything. I hope you won't put my name in the newspapers, but every one knows it anyhow. Oh, I am so sorry."

"Go ahead and tell me how it happened," said the reporter.

"I got a note which read: 'Come to me immediately, I am in great trouble. Come in the hack, the man's all right. I got in the hack and went. I thought it was from —— —— (alluding to the negress above mentioned). She can't write, but I supposed some one wrote it for her. You see, sir, she is very frequently taken suddenly and seriously ill, and I always go and do what I can for her. I thought such was the case this time and so decided to go to her."

"Why are you and she so intimate?"

"Because she has always done so much for me. She has almost raised me and has been such a friend to me. I have heard of the reports that she has injured me, but I tell you upon my word she never has. If I take the advice that she has always given me I will never do wrong. They should not do anything to her, for she has always acted right with me. As I said, I got in the hack and went. When the hack stopped at that barroom I didn't know where I was, and I asked the negro what he had brought me there for. He said a gentleman had sent him for me, and for me to go in the house. I told him I wouldn't do it, when presently some one came up and said there was a crowd of excited men coming and I had better get inside. I didn't know what in the world to do, and so I ran in."

"What is your idea of the whole matter?"

"I just think, sir, it was a plot on the part of —— —— to ruin me. (Here she mentioned the name of a white man.) He swore he would have revenge on me for refusing to marry him, and he has certainly had it. You must excuse me for speaking plain to you, but it's some man who made a dastardly attempt on me once, and for it I have always since watched him. I went to relatives about it, but they said it wouldn't do to make it public, so the matter was dropped. He has tried time and again to marry me and to come to see me, but I have always snubbed him. One night he came to my door, and when I saw who it was I shut the door in his face. This angered him terribly, and he said, 'All right, young lady, I will do something to bow that proud head of yours.' I didn't think he could, but he has, and oh, how terrible!"

"Do you intend to remain in Macon?"

"No. I want to get away as soon as possible. I am packing up my things now, and will try to leave tonight or tomorrow. Oh, I am so worried. I don't know where to go or what to do. I have only about $90 left, and I can't travel far."

The young woman's statement will cause developments of a still further sensational character.

The negro who was placed in jail last night was released this morning, because no warrant had been issued. He has probably left town. It is openly stated that it will be best for him to do so, as well as for many others.

THREATS TO BURN THE SALOON.

Much excitement still prevails over last night's sensation. The negroes are greatly alarmed and angered. Several meetings, said to be indignation meetings, were held tonight. No trouble is feared. It was currently reported that the place of Moss Green, the negro bar keeper, would be burnt tonight, but sufficient protection has been provided, and at this hour—2 a. m.—no attempt has been made.

THE HALL CASE.

Sam Goodwin Testifies About the Deeds—Other Testimony.

MACON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—The Hall perjury case still occupies the attention of the United States court. A large crowd has attended today's session, though little of interest transpired. The examination of Witness Erwin was finished, and Mr. J. R. Daughtry was put on the stand. Daughtry's evidence was mainly in regard to deeds alleged to have been made by Hall. He swore positively to the aged deeds. These are the deeds sent off by Hall to go through a process of aging, the disclosure of which attracted so much attention at the last trial, Mr. Daughtry's evidence ended the morning examination and court adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Sam Goodwin, brother of Judge Goodwin, was put on the stand. He swore that he saw the deed testified to by Judge Goodwin. The deed, he says, was made by Hall. He, however, made several conflicting statements in regard to other matters and like his brother judge, it was evident that it was a hard matter for him to keep from lying.

After the examination of Goodwin, Mr. W. T. Morgan was put on the stand. He also swore in regard to the deeds, stating positively that he saw a deed in posession of Goodwin drawn by Hall, and the same that was alluded to by Goodwin in his testimony.

The grand jury still continues in its investigation of the murder conspiracy, and it is understood that today's developments have proved even more startling than those of yesterday. Lem Birch, the man who turned state's evidence and who is paralyzed, was returned to jail this afternoon. Birch, it will be remembered, had been removed to a boarding house, it being feared that he would die if he remained in jail. Public sentiment is still very much against Hall and his gang.

THE ASSASSINATION OF JOE WRIGHT.

The Coroner's Jury Return a Verdict Against Caleb Goggins.

MARIETTA, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—The coroner's jury, after three days of the most searching inquiry in determining the cause and consequences of the killing of Joe Wright on Tuesday night last, concluded their labors late this evening, returning a verdict that Joe Wright came to his death from pistol shots fired from the hand of Caleb Goggins, and, in their opinion, was wilful and malicious murder. Goggins is in jail and will likely be tried at the approaching term of court. Judge Gober issued an order this evening placing Wright's wife and the negro, Charley Roberts, two important witnesses, under a $5,000 bond each, in default of which both will remain in jail.

A YOUNG MAN'S DEATH.

Mr. Walter S. Jackson Dies Last Night of Pneumonia.

Walter Jackson is dead.

This will be sad intelligence to many friends in Atlanta and throughout the state.

There is nothing sadder than death—and death is saddest of all when its chill hand is laid upon youth.

Mr. Jackson died last night at the Belmont house at 9:40 o'clock. His death was caused by pneumonia.

For a long while he was one of the most highly esteemed traveling men connected with the firm of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co. He was a favorite with a large number of friends, and his death will be sincerely mourned.

The funeral will occur tomorrow at Auburn, Ala., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At 12 o'clock today the remains will be taken to the depot from the Belmont house.

The following gentlemen will act as escort: Clarence Everett, William M. Goldsmith, George R. Law, George G Hoppie, R. M. Collier, T. H. McRae, Thomas S. Hastings and W. P. Muse.

Stick to the best and save money by using Dr. Bulls's Cough Syrup in case of colds.

Salvation Oil, the great pain-annihilator, cures headache and toothache. Price 25 cts.

Forprickly heat, insect bites, chafing, sunburns etc., nothing is so beneficial as POND'S EXTRACT, diluted with a little water.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and furniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

J. A. THORNTON, dentist, removed to Hirsch building, 42½ Whitehall st. nov1-dim

Proper fitting and reasonable prices. Maier & Berkele, Opticians, 83 Whitehall street. tf

LAND SALE AT FLORENCE, ALA.

Only $10.80 Round Trip.

The Western and Atlantic railroad will place round-trip tickets on sale November 15th and 16th Tickets for this special occasion. Tickets good ten days from date of sale.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HENDERSON.—Died November 14th, at 1:05 o'clock p. m., after four weeks' illness of typhoid fever, at the residence of his father, Mr. John T. Henderson, Jr., No. 11 Park place. Services will be held at the residence this afternoon at 1 o'clock. All friends of himself and family are invited to attend. The following named gentlemen are requested to act as pall bearers, and to meet at the residence, No. 11 Park place, at 12 o'clock m.: Mr. Lute Hunnicutt, Mr. Walter L. Venable, Mr. Edward Dunlap, Mr. Ben Goldsmith, Mr. Eugene Hardeman, Mr. Dan Cabaniss.

DIED.

MUSE—Mr. Charles C. Muse died yesterday at 6 o'clock. Funeral Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, at the family residence, 127 South Pryor street.

NAUGHTY ANNIE GRICE

AND THE SCHEME SHE WORKED IN MACON.

She Tries to Blackmail the Hotel Clerks and Bulldoze the Managers Thereof—Is She Crazy or Criminal?

The Macon Telegraph of yesterday tells an interesting story of an Atlanta girl who created quite a sensation in that city.

The girl gave her name as Annie Grice.

In her statement before the court, the girl asserted that she was the daughter of an Atlanta minister, and that her parents reside at 164 Thompson street.

A careful inquiry by CONSTITUTION reporters failed to locate the girl's family.

At 164 Thompson street, there resides a family which has been there only three months.

Previous to the occupancy of the house by that family, a widow resided there.

No clue to the girl's identity could be secured.

The Telegraph's story reads:

A fair young female dead-beat and blackmailer of the worst sort has been creating a decided sensation in Macon hotel circles during the past three or four days.

She is a blonde not over twenty years of age, and would be pretty if it were not for the fact that she is a little cross-eyed and has a bold, offhand style about her. She calls herself Annie Grice and says that she is the daughter of a leading clergyman of Atlanta.

The young woman registered at the Brown house on Wednesday for dinner. The unsuspecting clerk had her assigned to her room and saw nothing in her manner to indicate that he had caught a bad customer.

Later in the day, however, he was painfully surprised by receiving a note from her, the contents of which fairly took away his breath at first. She addressed him as "Old Boy," and gave him the startling information that she had at last caught up with him after many months of searching. The shaving of his beard, she said, had not saved him from detection. She wanted money. Would he fork over $25, or would he refuse and let her go out and publish certain misdeeds of his, with which she was familiar?

This modest proposition was followed by others in the same strain. In one note she informed him that she had "somebody to back her," and that that "somebody" would kill him if she told all. She ended with the warning: "Hurry up that money or you may pay the forfeit with your life."

Half a dozen notes and letters were sent to all the Brown house clerks. They were shown to Manager Sperry, and Wednesday morning, without a minute's hesitation, she was ordered to leave the hotel and stay away.

On Wednesday evening she registered at the Hotel Lanier, and was consigned to room 18. Hardly had she retired when Manager Crawford received word from the Brown house in regard to the vagaries of "Annie Grice." Thus posted, he determined to watch her. As soon as she made her appearance yesterday morning, Mr. Crawford quietly but firmly told her to get out of his house.

She demanded the return of her baggage, but refused to pay her bill, which was $3. Failing to obtain her baggage, she went to Justice Means and swore out a possessory warrant for its recovery.

Right there she made her biggest mistake. If she had quietly skipped the town she might have kept out of the courts and the newspapers.

When confronted in the court by her would-be victims the young woman broke down and begged that the warrant be dismissed. She said she did not know why she had acted so, and promised to pay the costs in the case if allowed to leave the city.

The hotel men decided not to prosecute her, and they let her have both baggage and bills, no doubt feeling that they were lucky to get rid of her so easily.

"Annie Grice" was seen in Macon at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but is believed to have gone to Atlanta. She gave her Atlanta address as 164 Thompson street.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Indications for tomorrow: Fair, preceded by light rain on Atlantic coast, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in southern portion, easterly winds.

SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.
ATLANTA, GA., November 14.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observation taken at 8 p. m. 75th meridian time.

STATIONS.	Barom'r.	Therm'r.	Dw Point	WIND. Direc	WIND. Veloc	Rainfall.	Weather.
Meridian	30.06	64	60	0	0	.00	Cloudless
Pensacola	30.06	72	72	SE	6	.00	Cloudy
Mobile	30.04	72	68	S	8	.00	Cloudy
Montgomery	30.08	72	62	E	6	.00	Cloudless
New Orleans	30.00	70	64	NE	8	.00	PtCloudy
Galveston	29.96	62	58	NE	12	.00	Cloudless
Palestine	29.96	62	54	SE	6	.00	Cloudless
Corpus Christi	29.80	70	68	NE	12	.00	Cloudy
Brownsville	29.82	74	70	E	4	T	Cloudless
Rio G'nde City	29.86	74	70	E	4	.00	Cloudy
Port Eads	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
7 a m	30.15	55	53	E	6	.00	Foggy
7 p m	30.16	64	60	E	6	.00	Cloudless

Maximum Thermometer	70
Minimum Thermometer	53
Total Rainfall	.00

The Edison Automatic Exhibition Phonograph.

We are now prepared to rent the nickel-in-the-slot phonograph on reasonable terms throughout the state of Georgia. For information and particulars write or call at the offices of the Georgia Phonograph Company, Nos. 9, 10 and 11 Old Capitol Block, Atlanta, Ga. nov11 2w un weather

Georgia Bromine-Lithia water for insomnia.

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, opium habit cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists, by mail 10c. MILES MED. CO., ELKHART, IND.

Left Destitute!

Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell scourge is, however, short of its thong in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its only sur preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—Pure, Soluble, Economical.

SOMETHING YOU SHOULD KNOW!

That if you want the finest, best brand of coffee in Atlanta, that our "Rijamo" is just what you want. We have just received a fresh invoice and we assure you that it is better than ever. We do not give any prizes to induce sale, but we assure you you get best value for your money. If you also want a delightful tea remember our "Talo Tea." We have just received six chests of new, rich in that fragrant aroma that delights and pervades the whole room. As a test try one pound of each, and if both are not as we represent we will forfeit our claim to reliability. Very respectfully,

nov14d tf-n rm HOYT & THORN.

French Catarrh Vapor, a safe and permanent cure for Catarrh. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. d-1w

About the Capitol.

Judge H. W. Baldwin, of Morgan county, was yesterday appointed judge of the county court of that county. He is the present incumbent. His term is four years, dating from March, 1892.

Mr. Walter DeWolf, who has been for some time clerk in the agricultural department under Commissioner Henderson, resigned his office yesterday. He held over a few days after the general change in that department, to assist in starting the new regime without the confusion generally incident to such changes. He travels hereafter for the Kennesaw Guano Company.

Mr. DeWolf has made many friends in this position, and to his energy and ability a great deal of the excellence of the department has been due.

USE POND'S EXTRACT for Muscular Rheumatism

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS:

A PROMINENT NEW YORK PHYSICIAN GIVES THIS ADVICE FOR THE CURE OF MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM:

"Be regular in your habits, eat and drink only what you need. If the intestinal action is sluggish take a course of cathartics or some form of diuretic water to carry off the wastes of the body through the kidneys. Have the painful muscles rubbed thoroughly, frequently and fervently, using some soothing lotion. I like POND'S EXTRACT for such conditions, and it will promptly take out the soreness."

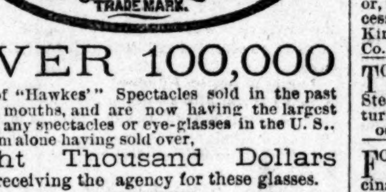
WHAT THE PATIENT SAYS:

"My wife has been afflicted with the rheumatism for the past five weeks, and after using every known liniment, your POND'S EXTRACT came and we rejoice to say it is helping her very much."
—R. D. FISHER, Indianapolis, Ind.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
BE SURE THAT BOTTLE
WITH BUFF WRAPPER
LOOKS LIKE THIS

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,
76 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK.





OVER 100,000

pairs of "Hawkes'" Spectacles sold in the past twelve mouths, and are now having the largest sale of any spectacles or eye-glasses in the U. S., one firm alone having sold over,

Eight Thousand Dollars

since receiving the agency for these glasses.

The following are the names of a few of the dealers who sell Hawkes' Crystallized Lenses in their respective towns:

Evans & Howard, Columbus, Ga.
F. M. Bledsoe, Georgetown.
Crittenden Bros., Shellman.
J. L. Askew, Palmetto.
J. T. Hartley, Taylor.
Robert N. Ellis, Greeneville.
C. E. Daniel, Tennille.
J. W. Stanford, Cuthbert.
William Crovatt & Co., Brunswick.
W. F. Roberts, Logansville.
Mallette & Vann, Boston.
W. A. Spright, Fort Gaines.
H. J. Copeland & Co., McDonough.
Walton & Ewing, Bolingbroke, Ga.
Riley & Williams, Hamilton.
J. C. Johnson, Lithonia.
M. A. Pateet, Madison.
G. R. Butler, Savannah.
W. H. Pilcher, Norwood.
E. A. Bayne, Milledgeville.
Robert Childs, Newborn.
J. T. Davenport, Fairburn.
C. W. Shepard & Co., Reidsville.
Carter & England, Newman.
W. L. Carmichael, Jackson.
J. A. Gladen, Morgan.
Clower & Walker, Grantville.
Mallory & Tapp, Douglasville.
Lawe & Knox, Duluth.
William Rawlings, Sandersville.
E. B. Bush, Colquitt.
J. M. Levy, Covington.
J. N. Harris & Son, Griffin.
W. T. Culpepper & Co., Senoia.
W. D. Boozer & Co., Hogansville.
W. B. Chapman, Franklin.
J. P. Ballard, Eatonton.
W. E. Puckett, Stilesboro.
P. S. Clark & Co., Darien, Ga.
J. W. Downs & Son, Bowden, Ga.
W. T. Simpson, Cedartown.
J. J. Morgan, Guyton.
Hunter & Wright, Louisville.
J. J. Crawford, West Point.
Brantley, Sessions & Co., Marietta.
Young & Mays, Cartersville, Ga.
David W. Curry, Rome.
E. J. Eldridge, Americus.
Reynolds & Ryals, Lumber City.
Yates & Matthews, Thomaston, Ga.
W. E. Sanders, Forsyth.
J. W. Hightower, Barnesville.
Bateman & Colbert, Butler.
Goodwin & Small, Macon.
Bartlett & Watson, Dallas.
S. H. Buxton & Co., Girard.
Arnold & Stewart, Lexington.
S. T. Lofly & Co., Oglethorpe.
Northcut, Cooper & Co., Acworth.
E. H. Berry, Sparta.
Groves & Mitchell, Lincolnton.
Cannon & Evans, Jonesboro.
J. W. Means & Son, Meansville.
R. W. Griffin, Greensboro.
David Thomas, Valdosta.
Dr. J. C. Paterson, Lumpkin.

A. K. HAWKES, M'f'g Optician, 19 Decatur St., Under Kimball House. Atlanta, Ga

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquors CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJOHNS FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Fine Wines, Whiskies and Brandies a specialty in this line. Also Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and other Ammunitions. Red Clover, Blue, Orchard, Herds and Timothy Grass Seeds; also Ruta Baga, Seven Top, Purple Top, Flat Dutch, White and Yellow Globe, Aberdeen, Cow Horn, German, Sweet and other brands of Turnip Seed. German Kale and other Fall, Field and Garden Seeds. Fresh and Genuine, and true to name. Empty barrels, half barrels and kegs and a variety of other goods. Prices reasonable. TERMS CASH. Also some few fruit jars, extra tops and rubbers on hand.

BATES & HALL,
Stocks, Bonds and Loans
14 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

FOR SALE—20 shares Georgia R. R. stock, 20 shares Central R. R. stock, $4,000 (new issue) State of Georgia 4½ per cent bonds, $2,000 Central R. R. debentures, 10 shares United Underwriters Ins. Co. stock

Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—TWO GOOD JOB PRINTERS. State full qualifications and wages wanted. Mobile Stationery Co. thur, sat sun

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ABILITY in every city, town and village to act as agents for The Ladies's Home Journal. We want the best obtainable class of agents, and to such, unusual terms will be offered. The Journal is the handsomest periodical for ladies and the family ever issued, and has nearly half a million subscribers. It will be advertised the coming autumn and winter on a larger scale than ever before, creating a demand that agents should be ready to fill. Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 11 4-d13t. sat tues thur

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WITH established trade to represent in Georgia a prominent Cincinnati wholesale clothing house. Apply at once with references. W. F. Parkhurst, 43 Broad street. tues-thurs-sat

WANTED—TO EMPLOY A FIRST-CLASS, sober barber in a live town. Address Andrew McClendon, Jackson, Ga. fri-sat-sun

WANTED—A COLLECTION OF INDIAN arrow-heads, in small or large quantities Address H. C. Stockdell, Lock Box 473, Atlanta postoffice. nov 11d7t

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR Georgia trade. Only those who can command trade need address "Hardware," care box 814, postoffice, Baltimore. 8, 10-dtf

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PROPRIETARY medicine salesmen for Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, season 1891. Give reference, age, experience and salary. John R. Dickey, Bristol, Tenn. 1w

TRACK LAYING TO LET—180 MILES TRACK laying to let on November 15, 1890; also 40 miles station work. J. S. McTighe & Co., 316 Pine st., Macon, Ga. nov2-d15t

WANTED—A LIVE ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $75 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Company, Boston, Mass. oct17-d2m

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER for one month's work. State experience and if you have a typewriter. J. L., care Constitution. fri sat sun

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED woman to nurse an infant. Call at 12 Windsor. Reference required. tf

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wagers $10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky. dtf

Situations Wanted—Male.

YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS AND CONsiderable experience in office work desires a position as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper or as stenograper. Reference Adair Bros. & Co., City. nov14 2t

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT STENOgrapher, who spells correctly, desires to change position; best reference from present employers. Address "J," Constitution. 2t

WANTED—SITUATION IN ATLANTA BY A young man 20 years of age, with experience as bookkeeper; can sell goods if desired; references furnished. Address, stating salary can afford, etc., J. E. T., Lock Box 11, Oxford, Ga. fri sat sun

Wanted—Agents.

PORTRAIT AGENTS! DOYOU VALUE FINE work, accurate likeness, prompt service, low prices? Then deal with thel argest copying house in the country. Shepards, 296 Wabash avenue, Chicago. wed-sat

LADY AGENTS COINING MONEY—WONDERful new rubber undergarment; sells itself. Proof free. Address Little & Co., 216 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. jan9—dtf

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

ELEGANT AND CORRECT STYLES OF WEDding invitations are furnished by the Constitution Job Office; samples are expensive and will be sent upon receipt of 25c; no need to send to New York; we can please the most fastidious. Address Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga. d3 11-

Business Chances.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS CAN BE secured in every county in Georgia; capital required to correspond with amount of goods sold, or, to reliable party, will furnish capital to successfully handle Atlanta. Address T. B. Terry, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga., or Standard S. M. Co., Cleveland, O. nov 14-7t

TO SELL NEW ADVERTISING DEVICE TO merchants and manufacturers. Big pay. Steady work. Enclose stamp. Arc B. Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis. oct 26-d1m tues,thur,sat

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A chartered, established, good-paying, medicinal, manufacturing business, for $1,500. Address "Manufacturer," 75½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. july19-dtf

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN—I HAVE AMPLE FACILIties of negotiating loans on city property in Atlanta withhout delay, at the lowest current, rates. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta street. nov8 d8t

THE SOUTHERN LOAN AND BANKING CO. has ample facilities for making loans on Atlanta real estate in sums of $500 and upwards at 6 per cent; commissions moderate. J. E. Morris, cashier, 9½ Peachtree street. sep28-dtf

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S Barnett, 15½ S. Broad street. aug21-d6m

C. P. N. BARKER NEGOTIATES REAL ESTATE loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

Machinery for Sale.

BOILERS, BOILERS, BOILERS—16 SECOND hand and 54 new boilers and engines at buyer's prices. Casey & Hedges Boiler Works, Chattanooga, Tenn. oct 26-d10t sat tues thur

Ladies' Column.

HAVE YOUR OLD HATS REPAIRED BY Bussey, the old hat man, 2½ Marietta st. 10-9-dtf ex sun

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED; also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. sun, wed, fri

For Sale—Real Estate.

PHOSPHATE LANDS—THE ANGLO-AMERIcan Phosphate Co. are prepared to furnish the best of phosphate lands already pitted with analyses made, in small or large tracts at bottom prices. Write for information. Anglo-American Phosphate Co., Ocala, Fla.

120 ACRES ADJOINING PACHTREE PARK, at $65 per acre. The best property for subdivision in Fulton county. Welch & Turman, No. 2 Kimball house, Wall street. nov9-d 1w.

Lost

LOST—A YOUNG BIRD DOG, SPOTTED white and tan color, with new leather collar on. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Woodward Lumber Co.

Found.

FOUND—A FINE JERSEY CALF. OWNER can have same by calling on J. Bagland, 126 Decatur street and paying for cost of advertising and give description and registered number of calf. nov14-3t

Wanted—Rooms.

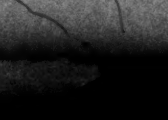
WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR GENtleman, wife and mother, in private family, where there are no other boarders; Peachtree street or vicinity; A 1 references given and required. Address, immediately, room 205 Kimball house

Personal.

MERCHANTS AND ALL SHIPPERS OF freight in Georgia should have a copy of R. R. Commissioners' Rates on all articles of freight, so as to avoid overcharges or errors in freight bills. Send 15 cents and receive the pamphlet postpaid. Address Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga. 9-26-dtf

Instruction.

WANTED—PUPILS TO LEARN SHORThand, and typewriting, thorough instruction given. Call at 30½ South Broad. nov 11—2w



IRON FENCE
SIXTY STYLES FOR
CEMETERY & LAWN
CATALOGUE FREE
J. W. RICE, ATLANTA, GA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Mayor of Atlanta.

The friends of Hon. Anton Kontz announce him as a candidate for the mayoralty of Atlanta. They point with pride to his record as a citizen, as a business man, as an officer, as a public servant and as a friend. Atlanta needs a man of nerve, of probity, of high personal character, who relies upon his own judgment, and who cannot be swerved for mayor. Such a man is Anton Kontz, and as such the suffrages of the people are asked for him. td

To the Public.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for mayor of Atlanta, subject to the nomination of the citizens' meeting.

If I am elected, I will do my best to make a good mayor.

If another is nominated, I will support the nominee with pleasure. W. A. HEMPHILL.

MR. P. J. MORAN will be supported in the primary for election to the aldermanic vacancy on the south side.

The friends of JOHN TYLER COOPER offer him as a candidate for alderman at large.

Mr. Cooper lives on the north side of the railroad, and is a resident of the fifth ward, which has no representative in the board of aldermen.

The friends of Mr. E. P. Chamberlin announce him as a candidate for alderman from the second ward, subject to the city primary to be held Friday, November 21st.

At the solicitation of many friends, ANDREW J. SHROPSHIRE is a candidate for Alderman from the second word, subject to the nominating convention. till nov 4

To the People of the City of Atlanta.

I have been solicited by a very large number of citizens from the several wards on the north side of the city of Atlanta to allow the use of my name in the race for alderman from the north side. So urgent has been the request that I have consented to make the race for alderman. I will say to the people of the city of Atlanta, if I am elected to the position of alderman, I will give my best efforts to the office and will take the same as a lasting compliment.

I hereby ask the citizens of Atlanta to vote for me in the primary, November 21st, 1890. Respectfully, FRANK P. RICE.
til day

For Alderman.

MR. G. V. GRESS is hereby announced as a candidate for alderman, subject to the primary November 21st.

His signal success in his own affairs is a guarantee of his ability to successfully manage the affairs of our progressive city.

His arduous labors in the improvement of Grant park, and his princely gift of the menagerie to the same, has endeared him to the hearts of the whole people of our city, and in his election as alderman the people will show their just appreciation of his great effort in their behalf.

MANY CITIZENS.

The friends of MR. M. B. TORBETT, announce him as a candidate for council from the fifth ward. Mr. Torbett lives on the north side of the railroad, and in the portion of the ward which has never had a representative. Many citizens of the fifth ward are anxious that he should represent this ward in the next count.

The friends of DR. W. M. CURTIS announe him as a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to the primary election November 21st.

A large number of taxpayers in the second ward, and a great many of his friends throughout the city, announce the name of MR. GORDON NOEL HURTEL for the council from the second ward, subject to the primary. nov13-td

The friends of D. G. WYLIE announce him to represent the second ward in the city council subject to the primary November 21, 1890.
nov 12-dtf

SECOND WARD.—The friends of WILLIAM A. HANSELL announce him as a candidate for council from the second ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
oct 28 d td

H. C. SAWTELL is announced, by his friends, as candidate for councilman of the second ward, subject to the action of the citizens' meeting.
oct 30-dtd

The friends of MR. ARNOLD BROYLES announce him as a candidate for councilman from the third ward. subject to the primary November 21st.

The friends of MR. D. S. PAUL announce him as a candidate for council from the fifth ward, subject to the primary.

The friends of Dr. C. E. MURPHEY announce him a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward.

To the Voters of Atlanta.

We hereby announce Thomas H. Jeffries as the people's candidate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to the primary the 21st instant.

The question will be asked, who is Tom Jeffries?

He is a native of Atlanta, a citizen of the fifth ward and a tax payer and has been for a number of years.

Possessed of broad and liberal views on all public questions he is controlled by a conservatism that will protect every legitimate interest in the city.

Intelligent, well educated, he is eminently qualified to represent the people's interest in the city council. VOTERS OF THE FIFTH WARD. tf.

At the solicitation of my friends I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to democratic nomination.
nov15-till day J. D. TURNER.

Announcement.

At the request of many of my friends I am a candidate for councilman in the sixth ward, subject to the nomination. Very respectfully,
d33 S. FRANK WARREN.

G. W. ADAIR.....................Auctioneer.

Magnificent Gilt-Edge, Central Business Pproperty—Also Improved Residence Property.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, AT 12 o'clock sharp, Thursday, the 4th of December, 1890, that very desirable piece of central property, fronting 41¾x220 feet on Loyd street, adjoining the Markham house, now occupied by Brady & Miller, who have a lease until the 1st of September, 1893. The property is under the shadow of the Union Passenger Depot, is the very center of the city, and needs no comment from me to commend it to capitalists.

I will also sell on the same day, commencing at 2 o'clock sharp, Numbers 10, 22 and 24 Spring street. This property is very central and is very near the postoffice and old capitol building, and lies between Marietta street and the railroad, and has on it three 3-room brick cottages.

I will then go to the corner of Magnolia and Hulsey streets, where I will sell a 3-room house upon a lot 40 2-3x95 feet.

The crowd will then move on to the corner of Foundry, Elliott and Newton streets, where I will sell six houses and lots, as shown by plat marked 4. I will then sell Block 5, consisting of three houses and lots on Newton street.

This important sale will be concluded on Markham and Chapel streets, near the residence of Judge John Collins, where I will sell a splendid vacant lot, fronting 50 feet on Markham street and running back 154 feet to Chapel street.

All of this property will be sold absolutely and positively for what it will bring, without reserve or protection. Titles perfect.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, balance one, two and three years, with 8 per cent interest, or all cash.

Call at my office and get plat, go and examine the property and attend the sale,
nov15,16,19,23,26,30dec1,2,3,4 G. W. ADAIR.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name of Dudley & Williams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties having claims against said firm, or who are indated to them, will make settlement with D. E. Williams, who assumes all debts and accounts due said firm.
F. J. DUDLEY,
D. E. WILLIAMS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF F. J. Dudley, I will continue the lumber business with a full stock of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths and Shingles. I am pre ared to quote low prices. Yards—Humphries street and E. T., V. and G. R. R. Telephone 7.
DAN E. WILLIAMS,
nov11-d1w Yellow Pine Lumber Company.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 15, 1890.

The Speeches Last Night.

Two remarkable speeches were made in the hall of the house of representatives last night—one by Mr. Gazaway Hartridge, a member of the anti-Gordon caucus that nominated Mr. Pat Calhoun the night before, and the other by Hon. T. M. Norwood, a candidate for United States senator.

Both these gentlemen were very bitterly disappointed at the result of that caucus, and insinuated in their speeches that there was no other logical conclusion but that there was fraud, because the change from Norwood to Calhoun was so quick. But neither submitted one word of proof to this unjust charge. It would be very unkind in a member of that caucus to charge that Mr. Hartridge had been bought to do what he did last night, but the change in his attitude in twenty-four hours is just as susceptible to such a charge as the intimation he wants to convey against members of the caucus. He was certainly in perfect accord with the caucus—accepted a place on the committee to notify Mr. Calhoun, and served with the committee, and congratulated Mr. Calhoun on his nomination—without any apparent objection until it was all over and he conferred with his candidate who was defeated.

Mr. Norwood was certainly as unfortunate in his charge that Mr. Calhoun was a monopolist simply because he was a railroad attorney; and he did not confine this charge to Mr. Calhoun, but said the same charge applied to Governor Gordon, and left the only inference to be drawn that he was not because he had written a book on plutocracy.

If being a railroad attorney makes Mr. Calhoun and Governor Gordon monopolists, then Mr. Norwood is under the same charge, for he was for years the attorney of Mr. Huntington's system in this state and in the south—a system larger and much more of a monopoly than either the Terminal company or the Louisville and Nashville company. But these charges are all unjust and improper, and are simply made to injure the chances of a prominent candidate. A railroad attorney is no more responsible for the conduct of the company than a lawyer who defends a man for murder, arson and theft is guilty of the crime he defends in the courts.

The speech last night did not change a vote.

The Story of the Serpent.

Not since the Royal George went down, with hundreds of stout-hearted English soldiers, all singing "Rule Britannia," has there been an ocean horror equal to the sinking of the British war vessel Serpent, near the Spanish coast.

It was left for a poet to tell the story of the Royal George, and to this day there lingers in the minds of his readers a picture of that gallant but ill-fated ship. It was the climax of heroic resignation when the doomed soldiers and sailors fell into line at the tap of the drum and went down in the raging waters, leaving behind them the ringing refrain:

For Britons never, never shall be slaves!

And now the Serpent is at the bottom of the sea with her precious freight of battle-scarred heroes. Of the 300 officers and men on board, only three were saved, and they were more dead than alive.

It was the darkest night in the worst storm of the year when the cruiser was hurled upon the rocks with such tremendous force that their jagged edges tore a great hole in her keel. One awful moment of suspense, and every heart stood still. The sounds of revelry in the cabin ceased, and a hush fell upon the men on deck and below.

With another mammoth wave the vessel slipped back into the hideous darkness upon the bosom of the mad Atlantic. There was no time for despair, and not a man gave utterance to useless lamentations.

Among those war-worn veterans were gay young officers thinking of their sweethearts, and old fellows who had shed their blood for England's queen in every quarter of the globe—old men with wives and children at home praying to the God of storms to save them from the lightning and the gale.

In one brief moment these men clasped hands. A broken prayer—a few wild oaths from the more reckless—and all was over. The Serpent had plunged downward to the bottom, and three crippled wretches clinging to the rugged rocks were left to tell the tale.

But words are vain. It needs a Dore, or some other master of the horrible, to paint such a scene!

A Forlorn Hope.

Our republican contemporaries have succeeded in figuring out the causes of the recent defeat of the republican party, and they are now casting about for a remedy.

The general opinion seems to be that the party needs a leader—a man who can map out a future policy that the people will approve. In a word, they want a campaign document upon which to stake the issue.

In this extremity the republican press is looking hopefully to President Harrison, who is now engaged upon his annual message to congress. A western contemporary says that the time has arrived when the president has an opportunity to render a great service to the party of which he is the official head. His message, it says, should be no perfunctory statement of governmental business, but a high and inspiring note of leadership for the party and the country.

It is true that the president is "the only man who has the right to outline the future policy of the republican party in an official utterance," and it is his privilege to do it "with a clearness and conciseness that cannot be misunderstood"; but the question arises: Will he do it, and will he be equal to the occasion?

We think not, and there is nothing in his past record to make us think otherwise. Many republican editors are asking the question of our contemporary, The Omaha Bee: "Will Benjamin Harrison rise to the height of his duty and his opportunity?" and they are asking it fearfully. They have as little confidence in Benjamin Harrison, as a leader, as the democrats have, and truly they have just cause to fear that he will not rise to the occasion.

We are, therefore, fully persuaded that Mr. Harrison's forthcoming message will not redeem the losses his party has suffered. They are expecting too much of him. The little man from Indiana is too small for the emergency. Whatever influence his message may have, it will fail to accomplish the objects desired. The voice of the people is greater than the voice of the president, and the people have spoken. Mr. Harrison is not a leader, and he cannot lead.

Enemies of the Alliance.

The most strenuous efforts have been made for months to divide and distract the alliance members of the legislature. Since the legislature assembled there has been nothing left undone to bring about this result. This work has been done by enemies of the alliance, and the remark is made day after day that the alliance will not last a year. That this will result no sane man will deny, if the alliance has not the nerve and ability to defeat their enemies. It is not an unusual charge to make against an opponent that he is not in harmony with the principles of the party he is serving with—and it is being played by men who wish to destroy and defeat the alliancemen in this legislature. The only purpose is to divide and distract them. Let men who hope to accomplish something in the reforms they have undertaken, beware of such advice inside or outside of their ranks. The men who have been elected by alliancemen to the legislature are expected to stand firm on their principles, and not let the demagogue fan them about with every breath of wind he blows.

We have received letters from different parts of the state from alliancemen criticising their members already, and charging that some of them are working more for themselves than for the good of the order. While it is unfair to print these communications before these representatives have had time to act on any important measures, we do not deem it improper to state that the alliancemen in the state are watching this legislature closer than any legislature has been watched for years. These alliancemen know what they want, and the men who fool them will hear from them in no uncertain sound.

False Figuring in Cotton.

For several months the bears in the cotton market have been trying to figure out a crop 500,000 bales larger than was made, and with this kind of calculation, helped by two severe disturbances of the money market, they have succeeded in hammering prices until a large part of the crop is disposed of. In a word, they have robbed the producers by false figures.

This sort of thing has gone on until it is not only a fraud on its face, but the conspirators are attacking reputable houses because they make sensible estimates of the crop. When the government reported an average yield of 187 pounds of lint per acre, which, on 20,000,000 acres, makes 7,480,000 bales, the bears rushed into the panicky market with the statement that the government reports showed a crop of 8,000,000 bales. With that and tight money they successfully hammered prices down to a point considerably below the value of cotton under present circumstances. When the Liverpool house of Ellison & Co. cabled their opinion that the government report of 187 pounds per acre showed a yield of about 7,500,000 bales, the bears, whose purposes the truth did not suit, hooted at the idea, and began sharp attacks on the reputation of the Liverpool house. When the same house made the reasonable statement that, owing to storms and stains, the spinning value of the crop was less than usual, and that, instead of being supplied with 7,500,000 bales, the world would need 7,900,000 of American cotton, this opinion, based on facts developed within a few weeks, was attacked because of its "suddenness." It is only a fool who refuses to see the effect of newly discovered facts, but it often suits the purpose of speculators to deny the existence of such facts when they have acted upon calculations made before the modifying influences were perceptible. In spite of the hammering of speculators, it is as plain as the nose on a man's face that cotton is cheap and shorts are in danger.

Another McKinley Outrage.

A correspondent writing from Newport, Ky., calls our attention to the fact that John C. Drueber, of the Drueber-Hampden Watch Factories of Canton, O., has begun to discharge men who did not vote for McKinley. Twelve men have already been discharged, and the statement of our correspondent confirms the newspaper accounts of the treatment which democratic workingmen have received at the hands of the partisan republicans.

It is stated that all of the employes were asked to sign a paper commending the action of Mr. Drueber during the campaign, and saying that no coercive measures had been used. The News-Democrat, the only democratic newspaper in the district, was condemned and its editors denounced as men unworthy to be called journalists.

A few of the men refused to sign the paper. One of them, W. B. Young, an old soldier and one of the best machinists in the shops, declined to sign the paper and two hours afterwards was discharged. Mr. Young states that the night before the election he was approached by William Wooster, of the train department, and told to buy the best plug hat he could find and it would be paid for provided he voted for McKinley. This Mr. Young declined to do.

Myron Buelte, another democrat, was discharged. He was urged by Superintendent Detmering to join the McKinley club, and when he declined was asked what he would do if he lost his place. Buelte replied that he could live, and was told if that was so he could vote for Warwick. Buelte has worked for Mr. Drueber for fourteen years.

The dispatch to The World, from which these facts are taken says that every democrat in the works is awaiting his discharge. Our correspondent suggests that it would be a good thing for the southern people, especially those who sympathize with the efforts of northern workmen to vote the democratic ticket, to give the goods of the Drueber-Hampden Watch Company the go-by in the market.

Certainly the un-American attitude of these millionaire manufacturers in trying to control the politics and consciences of their employes not only suggests but deserves retaliation. There is no reason why the southern people should buy the Drueber-Hampden watches in preference to other manufacturers.

Possible Folly.

There is still some talk about the force bill in certain quarters.

At the December session it will be possible for the republican majority in congress to pass the Lodge bill, and perhaps even make appropriations to secure its enforcement.

All this is possible, but it is hardly probable. The republican congressmen are now well satisfied that the people of the country do not demand such a measure, and in fact are opposed to it. With the masses clamoring for peace, it is not likely that their representatives will vote for a bayonet election law.

But, under the circumstances, the placing of this bill on the statute books would amount to nothing. It would be a dead letter. With public opinion solidly against it, and every prospect of the election of a democratic president in 1892, the attempt to enforce bayonet control of the ballot box would be a failure.

The Lodge bill is dead. It may be galvanized into spasmodic action in December, but it will only stagger about for a while and then collapse. To all intents and purposes the thing is dead.

REED HAS not yet recovered his awful voice. The fact that the people can out-count him has made him nervous.

THE "CHEAP" men came to the front with a rush.

IT IS now said that Reed's mind is a perfect hot bed of pessimism.

MR. MCKINLEY should now claim that Brother Blaine's pernicious attack on his bill did the business.

IT IS said that the republicans are hunting around for a Moses. What is the matter with Flannagan?

WHILE BROTHER BLAINE was shaking his fist at the British lion, Reed and McKinley were smashing the republican party.

MR. MCKINLEY is hoping for a brighter day. It has already arrived, but McKinley is so dazed that he doesn't recognize it.

IT IS said that the grangers propose to endorse the infamous measure known as the Conger lard bill. Do they propose to rob the southern farmers in order to put more money in the pockets of the laid trust?

WHEN MR. BLAINE was sick the republican party was well; but now that Mr. Blaine is well, the republican party is mighty sick.

MONEY HAS been "tight" ever since the republican party went on a drunk with the McKinley bill.

FREE COINAGE of silver appears to be looking up.

AN EXCHANGE remarks that the mugwumps are opposed to Governor Hill. That is one of the signs in which he conquers.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

IF EVERY Central American president would keep a regiment of North American riflemen he would have no trouble with revolutionists, and the expense would not be very great. It would be a good scheme.

PROFESSOR KOCH will give the secret of his new consumption cure to the world today. He might keep it and make a fortune, but he desires to benefit mankind. Put him down as one of the world's benefactors.

THE NEW YORK SUN thus describes Stanley: "The general impression about Henry M. Stanley is that he is large in stature. As a matter of fact, Mr. Stanley is a short, thick-set man, and scarcely a picture that has recently been printed of him shows his face exactly. The most distinguishing point in his appearance is his hair, which is plentiful and very nearly white. There is a carelessness about the distinguished traveler which is quite natural after his many years with the savage tribes of Africa. He likes to lounge and to stick his hands in his pockets. The other day, when he took a walk in Fourth avenue with his charming wife, Mr. Stanley sauntered along very much as if his feet were unaccustomed to pavements. He wore no gloves, and one of his hands was partly concealed in a trousers pocket. But when Mr. Stanley is talking about Africa with a group of interested listeners his earnestness and intense feeling become very apparent. During a recent conversation which lasted an hour Mr. Stanley became so absorbed in his subject that his cigar went out five times."

THE VERMONT legislature has defeated the female suffrage bill. And yet people have sometimes suspected that most of the Vermont legislators were old women.

SUCCI HAS already fasted eight days in New York, and is growing stronger.

A NOBLE LORD made the announcement at a London banquet, the other night, that the Serpent had gone down at sea with 300 men on board. After that he went on with a rollicking speech about other matters. The incident has stirred up considerable feeling, and the old story is revived about Mr. Gladstone's visit to the theater on the evening of the day when the news was received of the death of General Gordon at Khartoum. Even the greatest men will sometimes say and do things that are in the worst possible taste.

A SATURDAY FROLIC.

Foreman—We ought to change this "ad" of Johnson's.

Editor—Change it? What do you want to change it for?

Foreman—Well, you know he died last week, and the advertisement still reads: "Everything in our vicinity is red-hot."

Editor—It does sound odd. But it's doubtful if he's running an ice factory.

"Pay as you go" is a bad sign for a newspaper office. Some people go so fast when they see a sign like that, an ordinary editor can't catch up with them.

The Boys' Democrat, of Atlanta, continues to improve. The boys will all make good democrats after a while.

Houston Home Journal: Our pressman, William Henry Harrison, says it needs "the defamation and the understanding to fix the type and arrange the matter for a newspaper. If you ain't got the propriatibleness, you can't fix the defamation of it."

Editor Winter, of The Americus Times, has been a prominent figure in Atlanta for some time past. He is taking a lively interest in the work of the legislature.

The West Point Press is neat and newsy.

The editor of The Pickens County Herald says that experience teaches him that the only way for an editor to conduct a successful political campaign is to collect all announcement fees in advance.

The big Georgia trade edition is coming.

The editor of The Alpharetta Free Press thus offers to accommodate a local scribbler:

Some synonymous Benjamin Franklin wrote a piece of poetry, entitled: "I'd Like to Be in Heaven," and slipped it under our front door last Saturday night. The writer is unknown to us, but if we ever find him out we will accommodate him.

THE LEGISLATURE.

—Dalton Citizen: The present general assembly of Georgia, which convened at the new capitol in Atlanta last week, is one of the most original bodies of its kind that ever met in this or any other state—original for being almost wholly composed of farmers. Its action will be watched with a great deal of interest by the people of the state.

—Macon News: It is most gratifying to note the recognition Bibb's three representatives have received in the appointment of legislative committees. The placing of Hon. John T. Boifeuillet at the head of the state blind academy committee is a compliment of which he and his friends may feel proud. Hon. W. A. Huff also received fine appointments, and in being made chairman of the finance committee, one of the most important committees in the house, he received a high and deserved compliment. Mr. Baxter, who is one of the youngest members of the present house, was made a member of the judiciary committee, a compliment that can be appreciated.

—Douglasville New South: Our clever representative, Colonel W. T. Roberts, is taking a stand for prominence in the legislature, of which his friends should feel proud. He is a member of the general judiciary committee—the most important committee of the body—and is chairman of the committee on privileges of the floor. He is an honest, energetic working member, and we predict for him an enviable reputation as a legislator.

—Alpharetta Free Press: Our Senator Johnston is one of the youngest, the handsomest and most intelligent members of the senate. He and Representative Devore will do their duty. The people needn't be at all uneasy about that.

—Jackson Herald: The legislature is getting down to work in a hurry. The speaker of the house announced his committees last Tuesday. A high compliment is paid Jackson county in making up the committees. Mr. Twitty is chairman of the committee on general agriculture, one of the most important in the house, composed of over seventy members. He is also a member of the committees on finance and special judiciary.

—Albany News: The papers that came yesterday announced the names of the members of the different committees in the legislature. Dougherty has but one representative in the lower house, but he comes in for a good share of the honors accorded committeemen. Hon. W. E. Wooten is given a place on four committees and on one of them he secures the chairmanship. He is on the general judiciary committee, the committee on military affairs, the finance committee, and is chairman of the committe on wild lands. This is quite a compliment to the youngest member of the house, and shows that his ability is appreciated. No man could have secured such important positions without having been in the general assembly at least one session, and the fact that Mr. Wooten has been accorded such distinction argues that his ability is appreciated, and he is accorded honor that is worthy of more experienced men.

GENERAL GEORGIA NEWS.

—The policemen of Rome have been raiding the secret gambling dens in that city.

—The adjourned term of Jackson superior court will convene on the fourth Monday in November, the 24th.

—Statesboro wants a bank, and an effort will be made to establish one.

—The farmers of Thomas county are paying considerable attention to stock raising, and the results are highly satisfactory, as the recent stock show proved.

—The Chattanooga Evening News mentions the presence in its city of R. A. Coulter, of Walker county, Georgia, and says he is the tallest of the family of Georgia giants living, six feet eleven inches. He weighs 275 pounds and is rather rawboned. His frame is large, shoulders broad, and altogether, he is a powerful man.

—The members of the colored alliance of Morgan county have purchased a lot in Madison on which to erect an alliance store. It will be chartered and will begin business with a capital stock of $3,000.

—Nine-tenths of the Houston farmers have made money this year, above their expenses and home supplies.

—Burglars are operating around Perry. Numerous residences and stores have been entered in the past week.

—The Chatham County Cotton Factory Association will be a big thing for Savannah. The enterprise has met with great encouragement from all quarters.

—A rattlesnake, five feet in length, was recently killed near Savannah. This is the third big rattlesnake which has been killed in that vicinity within three weeks.

A BIG SALE OF HORSES.

One Hundred and Fifty Horses Auctioned at Brady & Miller's Stable.

The first big auction sale of horses ever held in Atlanta has just been consummated at the Miller & Brady stables.

One hundred and fifty Montana horses were knocked down to the highest bidders, separately or in lots. More horses have been sold in Atlanta in a day by the carload, but this was the biggest lot ever put up at auction singly.

The sale was conducted by Messrs. Spaulding & Co., of Chicago, who were so well satisfied with Atlanta as a horse market that they will establish a branch here, holding other auction sales at intervals during the season.

Montana stock is new in Atlanta, comparatively speaking. The horses sold were of good size and easily broken.

The prices ranged from $60 to $100 a head. The prices were a little lower than was anticipated, but on the whole, considering that it was the first sale of the kind in this section, they were satisfactory.

Blockade Whisky Makers Arrested.

Deputy Collector Briggs and Deputy Marshal Jackson, on the 11th, raided a blockade still in Cleburne county, Ala., just across the state line, and seized an eighty-gallon still, ten fermenting stands of vats and 3,000 gallons of beer.

N. E. Haley and A. Hart, the proprietors of the still, were both arrested on the spot.

On the 10th, Deputy Collectors Briggs and Hanlon raided the still of Riley Roberts in the same county.

But the wiley Rily was on the alert and managed to pull up his still, and made himself scarce before the officers appeared on the spot.

He left behind him some fermenting tubs and barrels, which were confiscated.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

THOMPSON.—Miss Mattie Thompson, daughter of ex-Congressman Phil Thompson, is one of the most noted belles of Kentucky.

WARD.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward is said to be so abnormally sensitive to noises that the gnawing of a mouse at the wainscot is sufficient to almost drive her distracted.

GOURKO.—General Gourko, the Russian commander who became famous in the Balkans during the Russo-Turkish war, has fallen under the displeasure of the czar on account of his severity, and will be forced to retire to his estates in Saharow.

POWELL.—Miss Maud Powell, the violinist, is endeavoring to recover, by suit at law, $500 that she paid for an old "Duiffoprugcar" instrument. She finds, she says, that it is one of a kind turned out by the carload in southern France especially for the purpose of deceiving buyers, and that their market value is about $6 a dozen.

BOOTH.—General Booth, of the salvation army, is meeting with unexpected success in his efforts to better the wretched condition of the London poor. A retired theatrical manager offers to give $5,000; the duke of Fife, one of the richest noblemen in the kingdom, has sent $500, and the prince of Wales has subscribed his hearty approval. The queen has not yet been heard from, but is doubtless busy taking stock of her India shawls. With such prompt and efficient support, the aristocracy is doing nobly, and the scheme cannot but prosper if plebeian fingers like the ex-manager's can be kept from meddling with the work.

THIRD DAY OF THE GRANGE.

A Large Amount of Business Introduced and Referred.

The grange was opened yesterday by Worthy Lecturer Whitehead, acting as master.

The secretary read several communications on various subjects, the principal one being a call from President Polk, of the alliance, asking that delegates be appointed to meet representatives of all farmers' organizations, with a view to forming a confederation for united action upon such lines as all such organizations are fairly well agreed upon.

Mr. William Saunders, of Washington city, who was sent by Secretary Rust as a representative of the department of agriculture at this meeting, was introduced. In introducing Mr. Saunders, Mr. Whitehead said: That when master of the New Jersey state grange, many years ago, he had applied to the then commissioner of agriculture to have the agricultural reports sent to the granges of his state, and the reply was that "this department does not recognize the grange." Since then, mainly through grange efforts, the department of agriculture had been created, with its head a cabinet officer and the secretary of agriculture does recognize the grange.

Mr. Saunders expressed his pleasure at being present upon the orders of Secretary Rusk, who, he stated, desired to have his department represented at all farmers' meetings so that he might learn of the farmer's needs and be able to thus bring the department into the closest possible contact with the farmers of the country.

A large number of resolutions, some of general interest and others relating purely to the order, were introduced and referred.

Mrs. L. A. Hawkins, (wife of Hon. Hiram Hawkins, of Alabama,) chairman of the national committee on "woman's work in the grange," presented an interesting report which was adopted.

The executive committee, through its chairman, Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania, submitted a most satisfactory report, which was ordered to be printed and its consideration made the special order for 11 o'clock this morning.

At 12:30 o'clock the grange took a recess until 2:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Worthy Master Brigham's gavel fell promptly at the appointed hour.

Worthy Overseer Hiram Hawkins submitted his annual report, which was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Sims, from the committee on constitution and by-laws, reported adversely a resolution to have biennial sessions. The report was agreed to.

A resolution by Mr. Bancroft, of Delaware, suggesting to patrons wishing to organize fire insurance companies to correspond with W. C. Gifford, Jonestown, N. Y., for information, was adopted.

An invitation from Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, pastor of the First Baptist church, to attend divine service next Sunday at 11 o'clock, was received and accepted with thanks.

A letter from the deacons, extending the use of the First Baptist church to the grange on Sunday evening, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of holding memorial services, was received, but owing to previous arrangements, had to be declined.

The following committee was appointed to convey the resolutions of the grange to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Mr. S. H. Ellis, Ohio; Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. A. Booth, California, and Mrs. M. L. Kimbrough, Georgia.

A number of important resolutions were introduced and referred, after which the grange took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, when it was to meet in the seventh degree.

NIGHT SESSION.

A very interesting session of the seventh degree was held, presided over by worthy high priest of Demeter, Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania. The degree was conferred on twenty-eight applicants, including candidates from Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Hampshire, Maryland, Florida, Georgia and other states. This degree is only conferred during the sessions of the national grange, and candidates for it have to attend the national session, no matter where it is held.

Some Prominent Grangers.

Hon. William Saunders of Washington, D. C.—Mr. Saunders, who represents the dedartment of agriculture in the National Grange, is one of the seven founders of the order, was the first master of the National Grange and served from 1866 until 1874. Under his incumbency the order reached its maximum prosperity. As an example of the rapidity with which the grange was organized, in one month in 1873 $90,000 was received for charter fees.

Mr. Saunders has been connected with the department of agriculture as superintendent of garden and grounds since it was organized, and as the oldest official of the department is looked up to and respected by all of the officials, from the head down. As an evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Sanders is held by Secretary Rusk, he selected him as the representative of the department at this meeting.

Mr. Saunders is a native of Scotland, and has the sturdy worth and strong Scotch sense for which his people are noted. No man in the United States has done more for the farmers than he, and had his wise advice been followed the grange would have been even stronger than at present. His presence here is hailed with pleasure by every member of the grange.

R. H. Nelson, of Tennessee, has been for a number of years the master of his state grange and consequently its representative in the National Grange. He is one of the active men men in his state, having served a term with credit in the legislature and declined a renomination. While the order in Tennessee is affected with the same trouble that has caused the reaction south, still the grange holds together, and the time is at hand when it will assume its leadership among the farmers of Tennessee. Mr. Nelson is a zealous and active organizer.

Hon. C. H. Knott, master of the state grange of West Virginia, is one of the most active organizers in his state. His people appreciate the work of this gentleman for their class, and have elected him to the state senate from one of the finest and best agricultural counties in the union.

The grange in West Virginia is progressing steadily under the leadership of Senator Knott, and he feels confident that the work outlined and progressing under the leadership of the National Grange will unite the farmers of his state and bring them into the order.

Mr. Knott is a specimen West Virginia farmer, and is a worthy representative of the mountain state.

Ara E. Page, of Missouri, was elected master of the state grange in 1888, and has attended three sessions of the National Grange. He is a farmer of wide and progressive views relative to the needs of the farmers. As a champion of agricultural organization he has few superiors in this large body of earnest organizers.

Under his leadership the grange in Missouri is steadily advancing, and he thinks the prospects for increased membership and renewed interest were never better.

Mr. Page is a fine speaker, a clear thinker and able reasoner and debater.

W. C. Gifford, of New York, was first elected steward of the state grange, which office he held for two years, when he was elected overseer, which office he held for eight years, until last January, when he was elected master, to succeed the late W. A. Armstrong, one of the brightest men in the order. Mr. Gifford is secretary of the New York State Mutual Fire Insurance associations, of New York, and under his management the associations have prospered, until they are now carrying over $100,000,000 for the farmers at an average cost of $1.13 per $1,000 a year.

He has just been elected by the farmers of Chautauqua county as a republican to the state legislature. His county has twenty-seven granges, with a membership of 3,000 members. These patrons carry $4,000,000 of insurance, of which $800,000 is a net gain during the past year.

Mr. Gifford, although a new member of the National Grange, is a very active worker.

THE SENATORSHIP.

MR. CALHOUN'S FRIENDS CLAIM ELECTION ASSURED.

The Speeches of Mr. Hartridge and Norwood—The Effect Upon the Contest—Interesting Notes.

"Senator Calhoun, of Georgia."

That is the way Mr. Patrick Calhoun's friends say he can write his name after next day next.

Mr. Calhoun's friends were more enthusiastic and decidedly more confident after the speeches of Mr. Hartridge and Colonel Norwood last evening than they have ever been. Indeed, they claim the election as an absolute sure thing after these speeches. The attacks, they say, were so bitter upon the alliance and have done so much to solidify the alliance members than anything that could have happened.

Alliance members and others friendly to Mr. Calhoun's headquarters in numbers at the speaking last night. They met to encourage converts pledged their allegiance to the alliance cause. Indeed, notwithstanding the cheering Gordon hurrahing, Mr. Calhoun's friends are absolutely assured of his election.

"All that applause of Mr. Norwood in the capitol," said an alliance member, "was for Governor Gordon men and the galleries. We admit that was. When Mr. Norwood attacked Governor Gordon you noticed they did not applaud. And the alliance members are not bluffed by any such talk as that. The alliance has endorsed Pat Calhoun, and he is as certain to be elected Tuesday as the legislature is to on that day. Alliancemen are more than ever. They will stick together as brothers and this will be the grandest victory of all."

Mr. Calhoun received a large number of telegrams yesterday from all over the state congratulating him upon his nomination for the senatorship.

Mr. Norwood stood in the lobby of the ball last night after his speech, discussing speech and the outlook generally with friends.

"No, I am not out of the race by any means," he said in reply to an inquiry. "I don't know what my chances are, but I am in the race to stay."

"But he cannot be elected," interposed a friend, Mr. Gazaway Hartridge. "He has too much money for his pocket to be elected senator from Georgia, and even if he is, he would not spend it."

"These speeches have made the alliance more determined than ever to elect their man," said Representative Rainey, of Cobb, just after the speaking concluded last night. "We have the object of these attacks, and now we will be found more united than ever."

"That's my opinion, also," said Representative Nash. "We are now forced together, and we shall stand with a solid front."

Many other alliance members expressed the same sentiment. They claim Calhoun will be the winner.

"Mr. Hartridge's speech," said Representative Sibley, last night, "was a perfect bombshell of vitriol, which, when uncorked, exploded and destroyed himself and his candidacy. The galleries enjoyed it, but there was scarcely a member upon the floor who did not feel indignant at the innuendoes and reflections upon the honesty and integrity of the 219 members of the general assembly."

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

Again Comes to the Front With a Generosity Unequaled.

Seven Pullman coaches have arrived in the city over the Richmond and Danville within the past two days, containing the England delegates, 204 in number, to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention.

The party was in charge of Mr. R. M. Hanson, New England passenger agent of the Piedmont Air-Line. Mr. Hanson will remain in the city until the close of the convention and will look after the interests of the party on the return trip.

The ladies were given reduced rates on transportation tickets, meals and sleeping berths, and traveled in sumptuous style throughout.

They speak in the most glowing terms of the generosity of this road and the splendid manner in which they were cared for.

The names of the party were printed in a beautifully illumined souvenir book, which will be treasured by them as a momento of the occasion.

A SAD DEATH.

Mr. John T. Henderson, a Well-Known Young Man, Passes Away.

Mr. John T. Henderson, Jr., is dead.

He breathed his last yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 11 Park Place, at 1:05 o'clock after an illness of four weeks.

It was typhoid fever.

Mr. Henderson was well known in Atlanta and had scores of friends who will regret to learn of his sad death. He was in his thirty-fifth year, and was a young man of great promise. At the time of his death he was a trusted and confidential employe of the Atlanta Guano Company.

The remains will be laid to rest this afternoon at 1 o'clock, the funeral services being at the residence.

The pallbearers will be:

Mr. Lute Hunnicutt, Mr. Walter Venable, Mr. Edward Dunlap, Mr. Ben Goldsmith, Mr. Eugene Hardeman, Mr. Dan Cabaniss.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

A Strong Candidate.—Dr. J. D. Turner is announced as a candidate for council in the fifth ward. He is one of Atlanta's best citizens, and his record for the past twenty-two years bears out help him in the campaign. His friends will confidently look forward to his election.

To Stay Open Till 9 O'clock.—The tax receiver and collector's office will be kept open till 9 o'clock tonight for the accommodation of those who want to register.

A Sad Death.—Sadie Paterson, a young girl of twenty years, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Infirmary of typhoid fever after a two weeks' illness. The girl was a stranger in the city, and her last moments were made easy by Mrs. Brown, the matron of the infirmary. The body was taken in charge by Mr. Frank Hilburn, at Wylie & Barclay's undertaking rooms and prepared for burial. The corpse is one of rare beauty, and as the body rests in the coffin it was admired by all who saw it. The remains will be laid to rest today in Westview.

Broke in a Show Window.—A negro boy broke in the show window of Patterson & Calhoun's clothing store on Whitehall street last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The window was filled with hats and gents furnishing goods, which evidently tempted the boy. He was frightened away, however, before he had time to snatch anything, and so far is a liberty.

Another Woman Hung.—"In THE CONSTITUTION'S list of women that have been hung in Georgia," remarked a Gordon county man yesterday, "there was one, that I happen to know of, omitted. It was a negro woman hung seven or eight years ago at Calhoun, in Gordon county, for poisoning a white family. One or two children died, and she was convicted and hung."

Mr. Cohen's Card.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 14.—Editor Constitution: The remarks attributed to me, in reference to Governor Tillman, in your issue of the 13th instant, are wholly untrue. I was not in Atlanta that time, and have no recollection of having spoken to any reporter. The piece does a great injustice to a most worthy man, while the fact that such expressions should be attributed to me is a matter of the deepest mortification.

G. H. Cohen.

THE WHITE RIBBONS.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Miss Willard Delivers the Annual Address to About One Thousand People—The Church Was Crowded.

Nine o'clock, Friday, November 14th.

At the first stroke of the clock Miss Willard arose in her chair and announced that the seventeenth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was open, and called the members to order.

The song, "Rock of Ages," was sung, the entire audience joining in the singing.

"The Crusader's Song" was read, and then, while the great throng bowed with one accord, Mrs. Zerelda B. Wallace, the venerable mother of General Lew Wallace, the soldier-author, offered up a prayer such as has seldom been echoed by the walls of old Trinity.

Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, of Ohio, corresponding secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, began the call of the roll of presidents of states.

It being reported that Mrs. Smith, president of Alabama, was sick, Mrs. Cochran was chosen in her place.

The doxology followed, and then Mrs. Woodbridge concluded the call.

The reports of the executive committee were read and adopted.

Then came the appointment of committees, which took up the greater part of the morning. It was announced that, after adding up, it was found that there are fifty subdivisions of states and territories, and of these thirty-nine states and two territories had responded to the call of the roll, making this the largest attendance of any convention at so early a day in the history of the union.

It was announced that Governor and Mrs. Northen had extended greetings, and had invited the delegates to attend a reception at the executive mansion during their stay in the city.

This courteous invitation was received with acclamations, and the matter referred to the proper committee to confer with Governor and Mrs. Northen to arrange the acceptance of the invitation.

Other matters of routine work occupied the remainder of the morning up to 10:30 o'clock.

"The Glory of Gray Hairs."

In referring to Mother Stewart and others, Miss Willard said that there were many present who possessed the "glory of gray hairs."

The remark was peculiarly appropriate, and when the chair announced that she saw away back in the rear Elizabeth Comstock, "the Quaker," who has visited more prisons and jails in the land, and invited the veteran to a seat on the platform, all eyes were centered on that remarkable woman.

Miss Anna Gordon escorted her down the aisle, a slight black-robed figure, in the striking dress of the people of that faith and order, and when she took her seat on the platform and turned her sweet, venerable face toward the audience, removing the simple black bonnet, and revealing the "glory of gray hairs" and the simple, white muslin cap of the olden time, there was a beam of loving greeting all over the audience.

This is probably the most striking face and figure in all the vast concourse of workers, and the history of her simple, ijodly life, devoted to good works among the lowly and the distressed, reads more like some fanciful story than a reality of this nineteenth century, most of the years of which have helped to silver that crown of glory.

Work of the Year.

Next came the reading of the report of the work of the year, by Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, recording secretary. It was an exhaustive resume of the work, and showed such a degree of prosperity that the convention arose with a vote of thanks.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was read, and so overjoyed were the members at the financial prosperity shown by the report, that there was another rising vote of thanks, and the long-meter doxology was sung by the assembly.

From the Legislature.

The following resolution was then presented to Miss Willard by Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee, as introduced in the Georgia legislature by Mr. Calvin, of Richmond:

Resolved, That the use of this hall (the house of representatives) be tendered Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, national superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, etc., for the delivery of an address to the general assembly of Georgia, on the subject she has in hand, on any night or day she may desire.

Resolved further, That Hon. Simeon Maxwell, chairman of the committee on temperance, and Hon. R. H. Jackson, chairman of the committee on education be appointed as a committee to wait upon the lady and acquaint her of the passage of the resolution, and find out what time would best suit her convenience.

The gentlemen of the committee came forward and were introduced to the convention, and the invitation was accepted with thanks and applause.

After conferring with Mrs. Hunt, it was decided that she would deliver the address on Tuesday evening next.

Immediately following this a lady in the audience—Mrs. S. L. Oberhaulz—read the following extempore verses:

From the cold and frozen northland,
From the sunset of the west,
From the sunrise of the morning
We are here at your bequest.

Here, O sweet, beloved southland,
Here forgetting all the rest,
We your own through re-unition,
Welcomed to your pulsing breast.

The poem was received with applause by the audience, and a compliment from the chair.

Some Distinguished Guests.

Dean Alfred A. Wright, of Cambridge, was introduced, and delivered a short address to the convention on educational matters.

He stated that he had had a most unique experience in educational work, having educated over 300 ministers and people by letter in the study of the scriptures in the Greek language, and that he had found no more faithful and efficient students than the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

His speech was short and to the point, and at its conclusion he was greeted with applause. It was stated that Dean Wright was interested in other departments of the work nearest the heart of the members, that of woman suffrage, as indicated by the mingling of the yellow with the white ribbon.

It was announced that Dean Wright will preach at Park street church, West End, Sunday morning.

Mr. W. Jennings Demorest, of New York city, was next introduced and delivered a short and stirring address.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Heidt came next in a short speech.

Hon. Walter B. Hill was recognized and a committee sent to invite him to the stage.

Mr. John Loyd Thomas, representative of the national prohibition party, and connected with the American Press Association, followed in a short speech.

Dr. James Young, grand primate of the United Friends of Temperance, an old worker, made a five-minute speech.

Rev. Mr. Partridge, of the Congregational church, Atlanta, was introduced, and immediately afterwards Rev. W. B. Branham was introduced as "our beloved apostle, St. John," a superannuated preacher of the north Georgia conference. He remarked simply that his wife was the daughter of Josiah Flournoy, the first champion who made war upon the saloon in the south.

Miss Anna Shaw, of South Dakota, referred to the work of woman's suffrage in that state.

Alice Stone Blackman was next introduced.

Mrs. S. Hamilton Day, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, was introduced and extended the simple greeting of her great society to the convention.

Mrs. J. M. Graham, vice president of the Manitoba Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was presented, and in a few well-chosen sentences, brought a greeting "from the frozen shores of Manitoba to your own sunny southland."

Professor Dill, of Kansas, distinguished in the work, spoke a few words of greeting and cheer.

Colonel George Woodfend, a celebrated temperance lecturer of the west, was announced and gracefully acknowledged the introduction.

Mrs. Caroline M. Dobson, of Philadelphia, of the National Woman's Health Association of North America, extended greeting as a fraternal delegate.

Mr. and Mrs. Crumley were presented, the former as the grand patriarch of the Sons of Temperence of North America, and the latter of the same organization of New York. Mr. Crumley deliverod a sparkling speech. He retold one of Mr. Grady's stories. In conclusion he referred to Miss Willard as the uncrowned queen of America, and hoped to see her bust placed in the great Chicago temple.

Miss Schofield was introduced, and referred to her experience of twenty-six years in the work of educating the colored people in Aiken, S. C.

Miss Cornelia Dow, the daughter of the great reformer, was introduced, and spoke of the regret felt by her father that at the last moment he found it impossible to attend the convention.

Several of the distinguished men and women introduced were greeted with the "Chautauqua Salute," a waving of the handkerchief from the heart outward, and the white ribbon salute, four times around the head, and it was a novel sight to see 500 snowy 'kerchiefs waving like snowflakes in the air amid the silence of this voiceless salute, so much more beautiful than the noisy acclamations and huzzas often observable among men's assemblies.

The Bible Readings.

Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood, superintendent of the evangelical department, was next introduced for the Bible readings.

The thought first selected was, "Ye are ambassadors of Christ," but requests coming in caused a change of subject, and "On Belief" was selected. On this she spoke, and what we believe, and why we believe it, the character of Christ, and the one thought in his work being gaining the mastery over ourselves.

Following this was one of the most wonderfully eloquent discussions and scripture readings combined that ever fell from the lips of any speaker in the city of Atlanta.

The theme was "Self-mastery, Charity and Loving Kindness," and the "æsthetic" ministers and fashionable religion were handled in a manner that carried conviction with it of the truth of the words of the speaker.

The closing illustration was how the speaker had endeavored to examine a great picture in Rome, at great inconvenience. She was courteously invited to take a seat by a guide and found that she could study it in detail in a mirror at her right hand, thus showing the goodness of the Father and His glory.

The Afternoon Session.

A number of prominent people were invited to seats upon the stage, chief among whom was Governor and Mrs. Northen, to hear Miss Willard's address at 3 o'clock.

The governor was asked to address the meeting, but on account of having to speak later in the evening, he excused himself.

The old Methodist hymn, "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing," was then sung by a mighty chorus of a thousand voices, until the walls of Trinity rang again.

There was not standing room in the aisles when Miss Willard began:

Among other beautiful things she said:

Beloved Friends and Comrades: We are assembled here in Georgia, the empire state of this great sontiland, by reason of an invitation sent to us at Chicago, from General John B. Gordon, its gallant governor, from its legislature and the mayor of its renowned "Gate City." This was, indeed, high honor and significant courtesy. It meant that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is for "native land," not for a section, and is guided by the southern cross as well as the north star.

Grateful for the good will that called us, we have come to the smiling land of Oglethorpe, who preceded by a prayer meeting the founding of Savannah; to the land blessed generations ago, by John Wesley's and George Whitfield's ministry, the land of Alexander H. Stephens, of whom his colored attendant said: "Mas'r Alick's kinder to dogs than most folks is to men;" the land of Ben Hill, the peerless orator, and of Joseph E. Brown, the trusted statesman. We have come to the Georgia of Judge Longstreet's famous "Scenes," of "Uncle Remus," and "Bill Arp," of "Old Si," and Richard Malcolm Johnson; the Georgia of that southern "Brother Jonathan," Rev. Sam Jones, the greatest humorist among them; the land of those famous champions of our cause, Senator Colquitt, Dr. Felton and Walter B. Hill; of those noble sons of the church, Drs. Heidt, Hawthorne and Lee, and Bishops Pierce and Haygood; the land in whose bright firmament burn those stars of the first magnitude, Paul Hayne and Sidney Lanier, poets beloved, and Henry W. Grady, Georgia's favorite and lamented son. But "King Alcohol is enthroned in the realm of King Cotton," to quote the words of that scholarly Georgian, Professor Scomp, and Atlanta's proud neck has once more come under the yoke lifted for a brief space five years ago. Nevertheless Georgia has the signal honor of having been the first American colony with a prohibitory law. "In 1733," says Professor Scomp's book, "the whole colony, not then two years old, was put under prohibition of rum and distilled liquors—a law which remained in force nine years; antedating that of Maine by more than a century. Georgia was the first southern state to start a temperance newspaper, in 1834; and in 1839 Josiah Flournoy, a pious farmer of Putnam county, canvassed the state with heroic perseverance, securing names to a petition to the legislature for the abolition of the sale of spirituous liquors or the closing of taverns."

No other commonwealth in all the union can match this record, and when we consider the present position of Georgia as the banner prohibition state of the south, (having local prohibition in 100 of its 137 counties) and led on to this proud precedence by Colonel C. H. Pringle and Governor William J. Northen, we sum up a situation that explains why as white-ribbon women we are welcome here and more than glad we came. Best of all, the Georgia farmer is now at the fore in politics; he is not in favor of saloons and never was, so there is hope that the new legislature just convened will say saloons must go. And that is just what they are praying for, the faithful white-ribbon women of Atlanta who have wrought so faithfully for this convention; that is what has nerved the brave, kind heart of Georgia's leader, Mrs. W. C. Sibley, and the south's intrepid pioneer, Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of Charleston—God bless them every one. * * *

About four weeks ago a horrible catastrophe was averted on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway by the steadiness and daring of Engineer John Burns, of Buffalo. His express train was on the down grade and going at the rate of fifty miles an hour. He saw a truck and freight car on the track ahead; behind him in his train were 150 passengers. To stop before reaching the obstruction was impossible; to jump would save himself alone; in an instant he resolved to share their danger and their destiny. So he put on all the steam and opened the sand pipes that the engine might get a firmer grip on the rails. Forward raced the engine, throwing the truck aside and cutting clean through the freight car and debris. Steady was the brave man's hand upon the lever, and the moment he had cleared the obstacles the engine was reversed and the air brakes set in motion. As they entered the wreck the sides were torn out of three coaches and the screams of frightened passengers rose high above the screeching of the steam. The engine was dismantled, the engineer covered with cuts and bruises, but every life was saved. Excitedly the people gathered around the engineer and embraced him, for they knew that he had risked his life to guard their own.

There are obstructions on the track of humanity, where the good old engine temperance is whizzing ahead with daily accelerating speed. Partisan non-partisanship is the truck, and high license the cumbrous freight; the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the fearless engineer; some cars have lost splinters, and one or two had their sides torn out—but this train is going through, and without a life the less!

* * * In that old war when you and I were not, as now, enlisted soldiers, a captain at evening roll-call said to his company (whether they wore the blue or gray I do not know):

"Soldiers, I am ordered to detail ten men for a very dangerous service, but of the greatest importance to the army in the coming battle. I have not the heart to pick the men, for the chances are against their ever coming back. But if there are ten men in the company who will volunteer for this service they may step two paces to the front." As the captain ceased speaking that whole line stepped two paces forward, and stood there with every man in place, and ranks as even as before. The captain's eyes were dim, and his voice faltered as he said: "Soldiers, I thank you; I am proud to be the captain of such a company."

Sisters, we wear a badge whose white light includes all that was pure and good in blue and gray alike. We have been mustered for a costly service, and one that grows more dangerous every day. Let us move forward with steady step—close up the lines when any comrade fails or falls, and so present a solid front to the frowning enemy where wave the banners with their sacred sign, "For God and Home and Native Land!" * * *

In the midst of the fight out of which Paul Jones came an immortal hero, when his sails were riddled with cannon balls, and one of his legs were shot away, the speaking trumpet of the English captain, whose ships were so dangerously near to those of the plucky American, sounded forth these words: "Aren't you about ready to surrender?" Back again came this reply in Paul Jones's deepest bass: "No, indeed; we have not begun to fight yet," and fifteen minutes later victory turned on the side of the Americans, and our flag floated from the British ships. This was the power of leadership in a great emergency. Those dauntless words from one who was suffering, and whose life it would seem had been blasted by the cruel accident that had just befallen him, nerved every man to use that last ounce of power, which is the one that tells. * * *

Judge Altgeld, of Chicago, shows in his recent book on "Our Machinery and its Victims," that five-sevenths of our criminals were children of bad nurture. Whoever rescues one of these from its accursed environment has maybap saved a soul from death, a prisoner from the cell and a body from the gallows. This work is preventive and curative at once and is based on the bringing together of a friendless child and empty hearts pining for children, in some fortunate but bereft or incompleted home. It is far better than shutting up these little unfortunates together, where the sense of father and mother-love is so diluted as to be incapable of the nutrition that every young heart needs if it is to grow and flourish. A home applies tons of moral power to the square inch, while an institution applies only ounces and pounds. The little segregated individuality has everything to hope from this powerful battery of beneficence compared with the atmosphere of ignorance and sin in others like itself. Then the reflex influence on those who receive and cherish these little ones is no small factor in the sum total of good achieved. "We wouldn't take a brick block for our baby," said a blunt man whose helpful love was transforming a waif into a wonder. There is no red tape about this work and it requires next to no capital; here are the friendless children, there are the friendly homes, and they are brought together. As nine-tenths of these pitiful little strays of humanity are so because of drink, I have hoped that our national, state and local unions might take up this work as a department. We could handle it readily, having auxiliaries everywhere and mother-hearted women as our helpers. It has always seemed to me that the wife and child of the drunkard were our providential portion, and that specific work for them should be systematized throughout our borders. Women not now with us could be enlisted to carry out our plans, and this family system is certainly the best. * * *

This is a living issue. Ballots are being taken by Chicago papers on the question, "Shall the Columbian exposition be closed on Sundays?" The saloons are solid on one side, the churches practically solid on the other. As a class, the workingmen perceive that their interests will be best conserved by holding on to the one day they have. Indeed, the wage-worker is very short-sighted if he allows himself to be roped in as a laborer on the one day when he is "his own man." This is his vantage ground; this is his fulcrum from which he can lift for a better chance on the other six days. Capitalists as a class have proved that more work is done by hands having one-seventh of their time for rest and renewing of body and soul, so that only the light-weights of society are here, as always, the champions of Sabbath desecration. Our petition as a society has already gone to the commissioners and I hope this convention may also urge that the exhibition and sale of intoxicants be alike prohibited from this great fraternizing place of nations.

I love prohibition for the enemies it has made, and I ask good men to think of the company they keep when they vote against our constitutional amendments. Nobody counts but that every lawbreaker who is out of jail, and can get to the polls, will be taken there, and bribed to vote against us. Every Sabbath-breaker will be on hand for that purpose; every gambler, every saloon keeper; the enemies of society will be solid. The church, perhaps, will divide, and this one fact is what defeated prohibition in six states in 1889 and this year in Nebraska. Jugglers with words employed their utmost power in the recent Nebraska campaign to get the voter's eye off God and on a grocery store, a municipal office, or a diminished tax bill. They brought out the pyramid of temperance and set it spinning on its apex like a top. They wrangled over the comparative sizes of towns and the volume of trade. They sent out "trusty agents" to bring in figures proving that prohibition does not prohibit. Their painstaking was worthy of a better cause. They cited Leavenworth, Kas., as a town that has lost what they are pleased to call its "boom," and claimed that this was because of prohibition; but they were sedulous not to mention Sioux City, Ia., which found its boom when its saloons were banished. * * *

It has been wisely said: "Only let justice prevail among men, and there will be small need of charity."

Each age develops a new conscience—becomes just concerning a class to which before it had considered itself generous. For instance, a charitable master thought well of himself because he took good care of his slave, but a just master liberated him that he might care for himself; "an indulgent husband," as the phrase is, thinks well of himself because he permits his wife to do as she chooses, but a just husband perceives that to do so is her right, which he can neither give nor take away.

A charitable capitalist thinks well of himself because he looks after his wage-workers when they are sick, but a just capitalist admits labor to his own domain of profit-sharing and then the worker needs no "looking after." But before these improved outlooks can come the new conscience must work its marvels, penetrating with nerve tissue what before was only cellular, and lighting up with God's love the unexplored remainders of the human heart's self-love.

There is one heart-breaking "wanted" that outreaches the capacity of all our newspapers to print, and it reads after this fashion:

Wanted—The chance to earn my bread.

For lack of this I have known young men to break the glass plate windows of a store, that they might be arrested and sent to jail, where at least they would be clad and warmed and filled. Now I solemnly believe there is something immensely wrong in a civilization where willing hands lack work.

It has been well said that "The welfare of the workman is the last analysis of human liberty," and I fully believe that in this last analysis every one will work. The holiness of hand labor is becomming better understood. We are perceiving that it confitess so symmetry of character; that until you have yoked head, hand and heart, individual culture must lack unity, society cannot have solid strength and government can never be truly democratic. * * *

Of all the thoughts Niagara has evoked—and I suppose they would make many volumes if literature were searched for them—perhaps the one that comprehended best the panorama here spread out, was written by James G. Brainard, a young poet who had never heard this roar, nor seen this whiteness of eternity. But for a single sentence, it seems to me that of Emerson is most suggestive, where he says, "Difference of level makes Niagara." Of this I thought one memorable day in the past year, as I stood beside the cataract. The lower level of consecration and self-abandonment is the path to truest power. Standing here singing "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me," there came a concept of analogies full of lessons to my spirit, and possibly not without helpfulness to yours.

In all that roar and din the gentle whisper of Lake Michigan's soft summer wavelets came to my ear, the lake at home, beloved by all of us, and known so long and well in all its moods, rejoiced in when the foaming white caps chased each other like eager coursers at a tournament, and feared, almost, when the great yellow waves lifted themselves ocean high, and roared their wrath in the wintry storm. But to Niagara, Lake Michigan had come to lay its greatness down; it had traveled fast and far from its beautiful and varied shores to pour itself over these rocks, so awful and so high. In the thunder of it all, I heard the deep orchestral voice of that supreme lake of them all, Superior, hastening onward with mighty tread from its northern fastnesses and dreary strips of wilderness; and then came Huron thundering down with heavy waves; and then the gleam of Erie, that had mirrored many cities on its cultivated shores, splendid in themselves and historic in the vast work back of them.

Yet all these wondrous waters had gathered in above the cataract, and, though fretted here and there by obstacles of rocks and islands, and, hesitating for a moment, they had poured themselves with awful majesty, their very semblance gone; spun, woven, whipped, beaten, over the billowy brink in the utter abandonment of self-surrender, as they took the leap of death, calling only upon God. But the rainbow of faith spanned their grave and heralded their resurrection. To me it was an emblem of the Holy Spirit, let down from heaven with light and warmth and actinic ray of divine vitality—the real power behind all powers.

After the plunge, the great lakes lie there seemingly sluggish and inactive, as if stunned by the descent. This, however, is of brief duration; for a mighty force is in them. I think Edison has said there is enough power at Niagara, if correlated into electricity, and coiled and stored and transported to New York, to turn every spindle on the way, and furnish the total forces needed to carry on all departments of mechanical work in the metropolis of America. So the great lakes have gained a mighty impulse, and because they have, the powers of them are mightier. Those deep, strange waves, they start off now, on their inevitable journey; for it was to reach the sea they took that leap, and all of gravitation drew them to it. The whole current of their being set that way, and they could do no other. They can really care for no less journey; they have no other home; their insatiable desire for unity with the source of their being, the great fathomless and restful heart of the ocean, urges them on. Nothing can stop them now; they are headed toward their source. But on the way men ask them to turn mills, to furnish power for various industries; and they take time for that, helping to the utmost in every pursuit of man, happy and blithe as they make the little wheels go spinning around, singing their song of sunny toil, laughing in foam as they come down the sluiceways, and, the moment that they are released, seeking their natural current, going away upon their unreturning journey.

So it is with the soul of man intent on God, who is its natural home; and happy is that soul, and blessed that Christian, however great, that takes the holy leap of consecration and speeds onward toward the salisfying sea!

"Rise, Temple, Rise."

The crowning event of the day was at 7:30 o'clock in the evening when Miss Anna Gardner and her legion of young crusaders marched into the church and down the long aisle bearing aloft their white silken banner with a painting of the great Chicago temple upon its shining front, and in letters of gold above the motto:

"For God, Home and Humanity."

Below were the words;

"Chicago, 1890."

It was full five minutes before they had all reached the stage where they formed in solid phalanx, and at a signal from their leader the 200 childish voices swelled into one grand chorus that was sweet as the song of summer birds.

"Little Crusaders," to the refrain of

Sing, sing, children of the king.
And march to meet him early in the morning,

was the first, and then came the rousing song:

With pray'r and work the world we'll show,
Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!

But most beautiful of all was the parting song, which was composed for the laying of the corner-stone of the great temple in Chicago a week ago:

"Upward through the sunny air,
Rise, temple, rise,
Brick and stone and mortar fair,
Rise, temple, rise."

Round after round of applause greeted the dear little singers, and as the garland of baby faces began slowly to unwind itself and filed down the aisle, the convention, with one accord, gave them the Chautauqua salute.

The march played was "Saul's Prohibition March," composed by Dr. J. F. Saul, and dedicated to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America.

Addresses of Welcome.

An overflow meeting was announced in the basement of the church, owing to the immense number of visitors who were unable to find even standing room in the auditorium.

Dr. Anna Shaw was asked to address this overflow meeting, which was very largely attended.

After a fervent prayer by Dr. A. F. Sherrill, Rev. Dr. J. W. Heidt was introduced in behalf of the Atlanta Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and he delivered an address of hearty welcome from the 150 women of the Atlanta union to the delegates to the convention.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee followed in an address of welcome in behalf of the clergy, which was a most beautiful tribute to the worth and work of the Christian women.

Owing to the absence of Mayor Glenn, Colonel B. F. Abbott was deputed to speak in his stead in behalf of the city of Atlanta.

As Governor W. J. Northen arose the ladies gave him the Chautauqua salute, and the crowded church looked as if a snow storm had suddenly fallen.

His address of welcome in behalf of the state of Georgia was one of the most beautiful ever delivered in this city, and Georgia's Christian governor never showed to more splendid and manly advantage than when he delivered that address of welcome to the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. W. C. Sibley, the president of the Georgia Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was next introduced, and made a beautiful speech of welcome in behalf of the Georgia unions. In her own piquant way she described her conversion to the cause, and during the course of her speech she was from time to time applauded by the audience.

The last address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, who was introduced as a southerner, a descendant of the Huguenots, and as the "Henry of Navarre" of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Such an address of welcome has seldom been heard as fell from the lips of the staunch southerner, and earnest and undaunted leader of the grand crusade. In her speech she paid the highest encomiums on the chivalry of the south, and her address was listened to with breathless interest from beginning to end. It was pronounced by all who heard it as the speech of the evening.

Rev. Anna Shaw, D. D., M. D., of Boston, was introduced, and she captured the audience. Being an ordained Methodist preacher, she said that Miss Pugh wanted her to speak because her voice could be heard all over the house, for she desired an old-fashioned Methodist collection.

She said that she had been told that the sphere of women is to ask men for money. Not being a married woman she could not say. She characterized herself as one of the 70,000 superfluous women of Massachusetts.

But she had got back into her sphere, and had become so accustomed to asking for money every Sunday morning that she had to take up a collection, when that day came around, even if she were all alone. During her sprightly and sparkling address she kept the house in a good humor.

Notes of the Convention.

The beautiful ferns, palms and mosses used in the decorations were gathered by Mrs. J. C. McCrary, of New Smyrna, with her own hands and sent to the convention. This lady is now a guest of her friends, Dr. and Mrs. William King, No. 353 Peachtree street.

The youngest visitor is little Miss Louise Broadstave, of Xenia, O. She is only seven years old, and is known as the "child orator" in the land whence she comes. She is in company with Mrs. Fannie Johnston Ebright, author of "The First Lady President of the United States; the Vision of a Little Girl," which little Louise Broadstave will recite this evening. This little "Vision" is prefaced by two questions:

"Woman will purify every place she enters; she will enter every place."—Miss Willard.

"The hands on the dial-plate of the republic will never be turned backward."—Henry Grady.

The gavel used by Miss Willard is historic. It was presented to her by a reformed drunkard, at the great Boston convention in 1880, and for ten years she has called the national convention to order. On her desk lies a block of polished Georgia marble, presented by Mr. A. A. Murphey, and on this block of stone she hammers on the few occasions when it is neccessary to bring this most orderly body to order.

Dean A. A. Wright, the light of Cambridge, who has added his brilliant and scholarly ability to the cause, will preach at Dr. Lee's Park street church, West End, at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and it is needless to say that there will be no vacant seats.

Among the members of the press in attendance are Mr. F. G. Odell, of The Lincoln, Neb., Daily Call.

Mrs. Eva Kinney Griffith, of Whitewater, Wis., represents The New York Voice, and also The New York Observer.

Miss Marguerite Gay represents The Wisconsin State Journal. Her home is in Madison, Wis.

Mr. H. P. Fitch, of Hastings, Neb., who is here with his wife, represents The Union Worker, of that city. Mr. Fitch is publisher and Mrs. Alma G. Fitch is editress.

Miss Mary Allen West is here. She is the editress-in-chief of The Union Signal, the official organ of the union, which has the second largest circulation of any religious journal in the country.

Mr. John Lloyd Thomas, secretary of the national prohibition party, represents the American Press Association's prohibition department.

Mr. W. Jennings Demorest, editor of Demorest's Family Magazine, and founder of the Demorest children's medal system, is here. He has given away thousands of dollars.

Mr. George F. Hall, manager of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, is here. This association publishes all the Woman's Christian Temperance Union literature.

Miss Alice Briggs, superintendent pro tem. of the press department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is here.

Miss Alice Guernsay represents The Young Crusader as editress.

Mrs. Crain, correspondent of The New York Tribune and World, has a seat in the association.

Miss Lois Russell, of Eau Claire, Wis., represents The Northwestern Mail, of Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Henrietta H. Forest, of Philadelphia, has charge of furnishing news to the local press and has been very kind to the reporters.

Mrs. Dr. William King represents THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION and is as great a favorite among the visitors as she is among the home folks, because of the fact that her work in "Woman's Kingdom" has endeared her to the heart of men, women and children all over the land.

A feature of the morning's proceedings was the hanging up of a huge grab-bag, made by Mrs. Peters, of Ohio, and presented to Miss Willard for the use of the delegates in disposing of the scraps of paper from their desks. It was received by the delegates with thanks. To still further promote cleanliness and prevent littering the home there was a request that each delegate provide a waste basket for the same purpose, which request was promised to be complied with.

Additional contributions were handed in yesterday to the entertainment fund as follows: Hon. W. B. Hill, Macon, Ga., $25; Mrs. L. P. Grant, $25; Mr. J. Thomas Wellum, $10; J. F. Steinhauer, $2; Governor R. B. Bullock, $15; Mr. Turner, $5; Colonel P. L. Mynatt, $10; Mrs. Judge Lochrane, $20; Mr. Henry Sharp, $1; total, $114. This, added to the list published yesterday, swells the list to a little more than $1,400.

Mrs. Mary A. Babcock, president, and Miss E. P. Nichols, secretary, of Providence, R. I., are the guests of Dr. Craig on Capitol avenue.

The following communication was received yesterday afternoon:

KENOSHA, Wis., November 12, 1890.—Miss Francis E. Willard, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Miss Willard: Owing to the sudden death of my dear father on Friday last, at our home in Kenosha, I am wholly unfitted to appear and to sing at the national convention. Will you kindly make my apologies to the convention for the unexpected breach of my engagement? I had counted much on appearing with you, and taking my part in your great good work, but now I cannot do it. Thanking God for the woman's work for home and native land, sincerely, LILY RUNALS.

A beautiful bouquet of roses was sent to the desk from the Barnesville, Ga., local union.

A bouquet of chrysanthemums, sent from Mrs. Jane Stopler, of Cherokee, Indian Territory, was shown. Mrs. Stopler, or "Mother" Stapler, went from Georgia in the great hegira long ago.

A Kieffer pear, weighing thirty-three ounces was received from Rev. and Mrs. O. D. Angier, of Putnam county, Florida, was exhibited. It was sent to "Mother" Stewart. Mrs. Smith, of California, remarked that it was larger than she ever saw in California.

An invitation from Mr. E. S. Gay asking the ladies of the convention to visit the Young Men's Christian Association building was accepted.

A request was read from Marietta Methodist church, asking that Miss Jennie Smith, railroad evangelist, speak there Sunday night.

It has been determined by the ladies of the local union to have Miss Willard deliver an address at DeGive's opera house Sunday night. The address will be formally announced tomorrow.

It was announced from the secretary's desk that THE CONSTITUTION containing a full account of Miss Willard's speech would be on sale Saturday morning.

The postoffice for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union mail will be found in the steward's room.

Mrs. Anna Shaw is the guest of Mrs. B. F. Abbott.

The following communication was among the last received:

Madam President: Christian Women of the Convention: The National Woman's Health Association of American, organized in Philadelphia, July 23, 1890, the youngest of the sisterhoods, an infant, scarce out of its cradle, sends greeting to this "mother in Israel"—the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—and would extend its salutation in the words found in Paul's letter to Titus, III:15:

"All that are with me salute thee;
Greet them that love us in the faith.
Grace be with you all. Amen."

Fraternal delegate,
CAROLINE M. DOBSON, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Catarrh originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla eradicates every impurity from the blood, and thus promptly and permanently cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y



ALWAYS STANDS HEAD

It requires little thought and study for this youngster to keep his place at the head of his class, but not so with us. It requires constant study to please the public. We want the "headmark" and are determined to get it and keep it. With this in view, we have studied the needs of our customers, and now we are in the "selling bee" with a perfect lesson. We bought clothing that suits the people in the three essentials,

QUALITY, STYLE, PRICE,

and cordially invite the public to examine.

LUMPKIN, COLE & CALLAWAY,
CLOTHIERS,
26 Whitehall Street.

In Time of Peace,

Prepare for War.

This pleasant weather will not last always; in fact, old Prob informs us that he already sniffs a change in the atmosphere. Better buy that suit or overcoat or underwear now while stocks are full, and you can take time to make your selection. You will find at our store a splendid stock, of the most reliable goods, and our prices—well, they are all right.

FETZER'S CLOTHING STORE
37 Whitehall St.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire & Doll, Atlanta, G

Remember that while such weather as we are having now doesn't tend to turn your thoughts Clothingward, it can't last long, and the first cold snap will send you scudding for heavier apparel; and that you can buy a Suit or Overcoat as cheap now as you can later on, with this advantage to repay you for present purchasing: Stocks are more complete and you have a larger assortment and choicer styles to select from; and that we present as yet an unbroken front of first-grade, high-class Clothing and we'll protect you on every score, quality, workmanship, appearance and price. So it will be to your gain to

Remember A. Rosenfeld & Son.

ARBITERS OF MEN'S FASHIONS, 24 WHITEHALL STREET, CORNER ALABAMA.



AWAY WITH
DUST AND DIRT
—BUY A—
Duster and Scrub Brush
10 CENTS AND UPWARD.

KING HARDWARE COMPANY,
49 PEACHTREE STREET.

PATTI ROSA LAST NIGHT

THE LITTLE STAR CAPTIVATES ATLANTA AGAIN.

The Atlanta Rifles Turn Out and Present the Soubrette with a Handsome Diamond Badge—A Large Crowd.

Patti Rosa appeared last evening in her striking comedy-drama, "Imp," which held the immense audience in a state of constant laughter for three hours.

Patti Rosa only treads the stage to win unanimous favor and applause.

Her whole personality, in the role of "Imp," is one irresistible source of approval.

Her charming grace in every moment, in dances and jests, electrifies her audience and appeals in broadsides to the sense of mirth. She is guilty of keeping the house in continuous uproar from beginning to end of the play. Patti Rosa dances some very original and winning numbers in duets with George Boniface, the foremost comedian of the troup.

Mr. Boniface is a host in himself. His poses, facial expressions, gestures—all are in the manner of the consummate comedian. He dances in a way that implies that he is master of the "light fantastic."

The audience was wild with applause following all his impersonations.

Patti Rosa has in this comedian an artist of stellar brilliancy, a support in whom she may always find a box-office success.

William N. Griffith filled the garb of the villain, Luke Ratmond. Mr. Griffith ranks very high in the scale of merit.

His diction and gesture are testimony of a noble talent. He gave life to the play at his every entrance.

Laroque Duval, the father of Imp, was personated by John W. Dunne with a spirit that stamped his whole performance with the essential completeness.

Mr. Aspen Timid was the ever-forgetful man with the wife of medicinal inclinations, an extremely clever product at the hands of Gerald Griffin. His pranks and extravagant caprices amused and infected the house with laughter.

Harry W. Rich extracted some brilliant humor from the role of the coachman. His songs and dances were teeming with effective magnetism. He was also on his merit in several trios with Patti Rosa and George Boniface—all three combining in one striking ensemble, singing and dancing, one of the great favorites with the house.

Edgar L. Halstead personated the 'mamma's innocent," a well-rendered piece of character drawing and was highly appreciated.

The actresses who supported Patti Rosa were the Misses Floyd, Hatch and Stokes.

Their roles were interpreted in a signal manner, completing the efficient ensemble.

"Imp" is an unmistakable success as a comedy.

It is staged with vigor and excellent discrimination.

Every person of the cast abandons himself to render the roles at once intense impersonations and humorous beyond reproach.

One of the gems of the evening was Patti Rosa's singing.

She is an expert on the banjo and sings with difinitive grace. It is needless to say that the house was generously demonstrative, and encored number after number.

The evening was also an ovation to Patti Rosa and Mr. Boniface from the Atlanta Rifles, which claim these two comedians as honorary members of the company.

The Rifles were present in full force, armed to the teeth with floral offerings for their favorites.

The artists who were recipient of such favors bore the attack with their characteristic grace.

The beautiful and ingenious arrangements of flowers were a token of the admiration and sympathy of the Atlanta Rifles for their most popular members who diverted the company right royally during the three acts of the comedy. After the curtain went down for the last time, the charming soubrette received the Rifles on the stage, where another ovation took place in the form of the presentation of a diamond badge to the surprised comedienne. Although somewhat taken back by Colonel Calhoun's neat little speech and the proffered gem, well studded with diamonds, Patti Rosa made response in a few well-chosen words and took the boys by the hand for a friendly goodbye.

Patti Rosa and George Boniface have good reason to remember the glowing welcome to our city, but, in return, a wide-spread popularity of both these genial spirits implies that the city has also its right to look forward to their return as a special favor.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mr. J. Maddox Wallace leaves this morning for Richmond, Va., where he will wed Mrs. Emma W. Gordon, of that place, on Tuesday next. Mr. Wallace is of the firm of Dimmock & Wallace, and a nephew of Colonel R. F. Maddox. He is a young man of fine character and splendid business attainments. Mrs. Gordon is the widow of the late Dr. Tom Gordon, formerly of this city. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will make a tour of the eastern cities, then returning to make Atlanta their future home.

Mrs. A. D. Robinson and Miss Julia S. Baldwin, of Baltimore, Md., are in attendance upon the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. During their stay in the city they will be the guests of Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, No. 400 Peachtree street.

Mrs. Captain Mulligan, of Charleston, S. C., and Mrs. Julia Swetzer, of Spartanburg, S. C., Woman's Christian Temperance Union delegates, are the guests of Mrs. C. C. Archer, 198 Decatur street.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Oliver T. Bacon will be interested to learn that her home for the winter will be at No. 328 Madison avenue.

Elegant furniture can be had at P. H. Snook's, for a few days, at very low figures. 2t

Miss Nobody, of Nowhere.

A novel, by Archibald Clavering Gunter, author of Mr. Barnes, of New York; Mr. Potter, of Texas; That Frenchman, etc. Price, 50 cents. By mail, 5 cents extra. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. dtf

Hearts.

Call and examine them. Maier & Berkele, Jewelers, 93 Whitehall street. tf

LAND SALE AT FLORENCE, ALA.

Only $10.80 Round Trip.

The Western and Atlantic railroad will place round-trip tickets on sale November 15th and 16th. Tickets for this special occasion. Tickets good ten days from date of sale.

French Catarrh Vapor, a safe and permanent cure for Catarrh. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. d-1w

Georgia Bromine-Lithia water cures skin diseases.

Plutocracy,

Or, American White Slavery; a politico-social novel, by Thomas M. Norwood. A new supply just received. Price, 50 cents. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. dtf

Don't buy a piece of furniture before seeing P. H. Snook's stock. 2t

The Lady with the Camellias,

By Alexander Dumas, Fils, a new translation, with a new preface by the author; handsomely illustrated by Albert Lynch. Price, 50 cents. By mail, 5 cents extra. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. dtf

Ed. L. Grant Sign Company,

53 Peachtree, 'phone 604. Signs and banners made and shipped anywhere. Glass, board and advertising signs. apl4-dly

French Catarrh Vapor, a safe and permanent cure for Catarrh. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. d-1w

Watch

and Jewelery Repairing by skilled workmen at Maier & Berkele's, Jewelers, 93 Whitehall street. tf

MR. D. S. APPLETON'S DEATH.

He Passes Away at His Home in New York City.

The telegram in yesterday's CONSTITUTION announcing the death of Mr. D. S. Appleton, Sr., at his home in New York city, was sad news to many Georgians.

Mr. Appleton was the youngest son of the founder of the firm in 1820, Mr. Daniel Appleton, who died a few years before the late war.

The deceased was a gentleman of admirable traits of character and was beloved by the employes of the great firm for his universal kindness, courtesy and charity. Although a gentleman of great riches he was easily approached by the humblest. His residence was at University place in New York, where he dispensed the warmest hospitality. He leaves a son—recently married in this city to a daughter of Judge Brahham, of Rome, and a daughter, who attended her brother's wedding, and was admired on all sides for her beauty, modesty and refinement of manner.

Of the four sons of the late Daniel Appleton only one now remains, Mr. William H. Appleton, the founder of the Macon "Appleton's Home," who in his seventy-eighth year is a hale, hearty and spirited gentleman of the old regime, whose life it is to be hoped may long be spared in its useful career.

IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

Counterfeiter Sentenced—The Usual Number of Revenue Cases Disposed Of.

In the federal court yesterday, Oscar Holmes, of Milton county, pleaded guilty to the charge of passing counterfeit money, and was sentenced to fifteen months 'imprisonment at hard labor in the Ohio penitentiary, and a fine of $100.

The trial of Martin D. Nelson, a colored letter carrier, on the charge of robbing the United States mail, was continued until December 13th.

Bergen Stroud, of Towns county, pleaded guilty to violation of the internal revenue laws and was sentenced to one and one-half months' imprisonment.

Thomas Foster, of Franklin county, found guilty of the same charge, was given a three months' rest in jail.

J. B. Nix, of Union county, was adjudged guilty of the same charge, and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

John Green, of Lumpkin county, and John McClerd, of Gilmer connty, were acquitted of the charge of violating the revenue laws.

At the R. R. Y. M. C. A.

Special meeting tonight, for men only, lead by Rev. A. H. Mitchell. This meeting takes the place of the meeting of the Saturday Night Club.

Professor Brown will sing again.

Meeting will begin at 7:15 o'clock and continue one hour.

Every railroad man specially invited. Rooms at 60½ South Broad street.

Short breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, etc., cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Sold by all druggists.

Bowden Lithia water has 4½ grains Lithia to the gallon.

Souvenir rings going fast; reduced to $1. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street. tf

LAND SALE AT FLORENCE, ALA.

Only $10.80 Round Trip.

The Western and Atlantic railroad will place round-trip tickets on sale November 15th and 16th Tickets for this special occasion. Tickets good ten days from date of sale.



GIVE IT THE SHAKE

If you have an idea that we will allow any one to do better by you than we will. Our line of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Embracing every article that a Gentleman of taste requires, is ready for your inspection. Consult your interest and give us a call.

Remember, we carry the best Goods we can get from any source.

E. & A. C. BEALL,

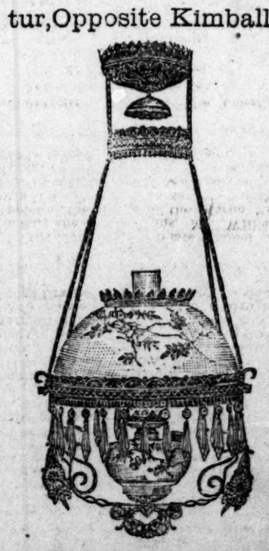
CTOTHIERS, FURNISHERS AND HATTERS.

10 Marietta Street,

oct 11—d 1y

The Dresden

Corner Pryor and Decatur, Opposite Kimball.



Special offering of a limited quantity of beautiful Library Lamps, as per cut, with crystal prisms, decorated shade, spring extension, burner and chimney complete, for $5. A new supply of Initial Tumblers at 10 cents a piece. Respectfully, L. A. MUELLER.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR

THE HIGHEST TESTIMONY IN THE LAND:

The Official Reports of the

United States Government, 1889,
Canadian Government, 1889,
New Jersey Commission, 1889,
Ohio Food Commission, 1887,

show "Cleveland's Superior" to be the best baking powder manufactured, being the strongest of all the pure cream of tartar powders.

Baking Powder.



DIAMONDS properly bought are as good an investment as a United States bond or any other security, and a good stone will always bring its value unless a fancy price has been paid for it. If you buy directly from the importer you will have little to lose upon your investment at any time. In Atlanta we are the only direct importers in our line of business. Our diamonds come from the cutters of Europe directly to the Atlanta Custom House in Bond—hence we evade altogether the New York importers profit. A member of our firm buys personally in Europe and we have established the most advantageous connections.

We sell only the fine qualities of diamonds, and can quote lower prices than houses who buy in New York.

Examine our goods and prices before purchasing any article of Diamond Jewelry.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,

Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street.

nov15—dtf soc page

MY GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,

Distiller and Wholesale Liquor Dealer!

Sole Agent For
ACME
CUTTER
OLD FORRESTER
MARYLAND CLUB
} WHISKIES

Direct Importer Of
RHINE
MADERIA
SHERRY
CLARET
SAUTERNES
} WINES

ALL - LEADING - BRANDS - CHAMPAGNES - KEPT - IN STOCK.

Have a full line of Fine Domestic Wines. Imported Cigars received monthly. Sole agent for Anhauser Bush Beer.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,

21 AND 23 KIMBALL HOUSE. - - - - - - ATLANTA, GA.

april 6-dly

PEYTON H. SNOOK.

One Thousand Oak Chamber Suits

Elegant in finish! Correct in design, and durable in wear.

300 Parlor Suits. 100 Sideboards. 25 Wardrobes. 300 Fancy Chairs. Desks and Book Cases. The most elaborate assortment of real fine Furniture ever seen in Atlanta. Big bargains, to make room, for a few days.

P. H. SNOOK.

nov 14—d4t

INSTRUCTION.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF

SHORT - HAND !

18 E. HUNTER ST., ATLANTA, GA.

We have a special teacher for our Typewriting Department. We teach everything necessary to a practical writer. Our pupils read their notes with ease. Our system (Graham's) is the most popular in the United States. We have had from one to three applications daily, for competent stenographers. We have pupils located in all parts of the United States and in Mexico. Demand for shorthand writers increasing continuously. We have the most elegant and commodious quarters in the south. Classes day and night. We make no charge for obtaining positions for our pupils. Send for catalogue.

A. C. BRISCOE, Manager.
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CRICHTON'S

Short-hand School

49 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

If you want to learn shorthand, the first thing to be done is to select a school; one that has some standing; remembering always, that idle boasts are easily made, but teaching shorthand is an art, a science, a business.

Examine carefully into the claims of teachers and select one as carefully as you would a physician.

Our catalogue will be sent free to any address, and if we do not prove that we are capable of meeting your requirements you have lost nothing whatever,

nov2—dtf

SHORTER FEMALE COLLEGE,

ROME, GEORGIA.

Ranks among the best schools of the south. For health and beauty of location, it has no equal.

Send for a catatogue.

L. R. GWALTNEY,
A. J. BATTLE, } Associate Presidents

aug6-d6m-wed-fri-sun

YOUNG WOMEN OVER 15, WISHING TO prepare for the Women's Medical College, can be instructed at the Home School, 1619 Mt. Vernon Street, Philadelphia.

Miss ELLEN SIMPSON, Principal.

References by permission—Clara Marshall, M.D., Dean of the Women's Medical College, Phila.; Henry Leffman, M. D., D.D. S., University of Pa.; John T. Carpenter, M. D., Pottsville, Pa.

aug 16-d 40t sat wed

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

Howard E. W. Palmer, Morris Brandon, Chas. A. Read,

READ & BRANDON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. 38½ South Broad Street.

10-3-d6m-top col

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA. Commercial claims, damages and real estate claims given careful attention in state and United States courts. oct 8-6mos

DANIEL W. ROUNTREE, COUNSELOR AT LAW, 70 and 71 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 1030. Georgia reports bought, sold and exchanged. 1 yr

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS A LAW. Rooms Nos. 41 and 42, Gate City Bank building. T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton county.

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HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 17½ Peachtree st. ATLANTA, GA.

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THOMAS WILLINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, Hillyer Building, corner Alabama and Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in the state and federal courts. 4dly

BENJAMIN H. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in state and United States courts. Office 34 ½ Peachtree, rooms 1 and 2. Office telephone 149—Residence 1232—three calls.

H. C. Johnson. I. H. Johnson.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. (N. J. Hammond's old office.) 21½ East Alabama street. ATLANTA, GA.

SURGERY.

OPIUM HABIT CURED OR NO PAY. Address John W Nelms, 24½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., or Dr. J. A. Nelms, Smyrna, Ga. mar 22-dlyr. Nelms & Nelms.

DR. JULIAN P. THOMAS, SPECIALIST. DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Chamberlin & Johnson building, Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. Office hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6. Room 7. sep28—dly

LESUEUR & DRIVER, ARCHITECTS. No. 46, second floor in old capitol building. Atlanta.

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L. B. WHEELER & W. T. DOWNING, ARCHITECTS, ATLANTA, GA. Office fourth floor Chamberlin Johnson building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

B. M. Hall. James R. Hall. Max Hall.

HALL BROTHERS. CIVIL, AND MINING ENGINEERS. Room No. 69, Gate City National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. General surveying, city work, mines, quarries, water powers, etc. Construction superintended. apr 12 1y

LAW AND GENERAL STENOGRAPHER. Prompt responses to telegrams. H. M. NICHOLES, 1m Court house, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest

The following schedule in effect September 7, 1890:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No 56 daily except Sunday.	No. 54 Daily
Lv Atlanta	1 20 pm	10 05 pm	4 55 pm	7 39 am
Ar Newnan	2 35 pm	11 30 pm	6 23 pm	8 47 am
Ar Lagrange	4 04 pm	12 33 am	7 42 pm	9 45 am
Ar West Pt	4 35 pm	1 00 am	8 15 pm	10 13 am
Ar Opelika	5 14 pm	1 40 am	.....	10 55 am
Ar Columbus	.....	5 30 am	.....	11 58 am
Ar Montgry	7 25 pm	3 45 am	.....	.....
Ar Pensacla	1 25 am	9 15 am	.....	.....
Ar Mobile	2 10 am	8 10 am	.....	.....
Ar N Orlens	7 00 am	2 15 pm	.....	.....
Ar Hostn Tx	2 20 am	9 00 am	.....	.....

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT

Lv Mont'y	7 55 pm	7 50 am	.....	.....
Ar Selma	9 35 pm	9 30 am	.....	.....

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily.	No. 57 daily except Sunday.	
Lv N Orlens	8 15 pm	3 05 pm	.....	.....
Lv Mobile	1 05 am	7 37 pm	.....	.....
Lv Pensacla	10 10 pm	11 45 am	.....	.....
Ar Montgry	7 30 am	12 52 am	.....	.....
Leave	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Selma	5 40 am	4 30 am	.....	.....
Lv Montgry	7 45 am	1 13 am	.....	.....
Ar Columbus	11 58 am	.....	.....	.....
Ar Opelika	9 55 am	3 30 am	.....	.....
Ar W Point	10 53 am	4 03 am	7 00 am	.....
Ar Lagrnge	11 19 am	4 31 am	7 30 am	.....
Ar Newnan	12 51 am	5 30 am	8 43 am	.....
Ar Atlanta	1 30 pm	6 50 am	10 25 am	.....

Train 50 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between New York and Atlanta, and Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans. Train 51 carries Pullman Buffet car between New Orleans and Atlanta, and Atlanta and New York. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet sleeping car between Washington and New Orleans.

EDM. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager.
JOHN A. GEE, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent.

CITY LOANS.

We are prepared to furnish money promptly at reasonable interest rates on improved property in the city of Atlanta, in amounts from $1,000 to $50,000. We have direct connection with a savings bank having unlimited funds at command. Office No. 13, E. Alabama street.

nov 11-d6m-5p D. E. SAYRE.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City—Central time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No. 3, from Savannah ..... 7 00 am	*No. 2, to Savannah .....
*No. 15, from Griffin ..... 8 00 am	*No. 14, to Macon .....
*No. 11, from Macon ..... 11 00 am	*No. 12, to Macon .....
No. 1, from Savannah ..... 5 40 pm	*No. 16, to Griffin ..... 2 30 pm
No. 13, from Macon ..... 10 10 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah .....
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Chat'ga* .. 6 32am	To Chattanooga*
From Marietta .. 8 35am	To Marietta .....
From Rome 11 05am	To Chattanooga*
From Chat'ga* .. 1 45pm	To Rome .....
From Marietta .. 2 35pm	To Marietta .....
From Chat'ga* .. 6 40pm	To Chattanooga*
From Chat'ga* .. 10 55pm	To Chattanooga*
From Marietta .. 10 30am	To Marietta .....
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Mont'm'y* 6 50am	To Opelika .....
From West Pt .. 10 25am	To Selma* .....
From Selma* 1 30pm	To West Point ..
From Opelika 6 32pm	To Montgomery ..
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.	
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ..... 10 35 am	*No. 12, for Rome, York, Cincinnati, ville and Memphis, Ala. points ..
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cin'nati .. 6 45 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, ville, Cincinnati, York and Memphis .....
*No. 11, from Cincinnati Nashville and Knoxville ..... 5 15 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville .....
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon .. 10 40 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville .....
No. 15 from Meridian, Selma, Anniston and Rome ..... 2 10 p m	No. 16, for Rome, ton, Selma and Meridian .....
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From August * .. 6 30 am	To August* .....
From Covin't'n .. 7 55 am	To Decatur .....
From Decatur .. 10 15am	To Clarkston .....
From Augusta* .. 1 00pm	To August* .....
From Clarkston .. 2 20pm	To Clarkston .....
From Clarkston .. 4 50pm	To Covington .....
From August* .. 5 45pm	To August* .....
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railroad.)	
From Lula ..... 7 50 am	To Washington*
From Wash'ton* 11 00am	To Lula .....
From Wash'ton* 9 40pm	To Washington*
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Gre'n'ille* 6 05 am	To Birm'gham*
From Tal'poosa* 8 30am	To Tallapoosa*
From Birm'm* .. 2 00pm	To Greenville ..
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From Fort Valley ..... *10 20 a m	To Fort Valley

*Daily. †Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

To Speculators.

The electric line to the United States barracks has been located. We have considerable property on this line. Now is the time to purchase. Cars will be running by February 1st. Call and see us.

H. L. & E. B. WOODWARD,
24 S. Pryor street.

For Sale--Bargains.

We have for sale large quantities of suburban property in every direction. Vacant lots in the city for $250, payable $25 cash and $10 per month. Houses and lots in all portions of the city. Elegant lots at "Ormewood Park." Special terms to home-seekers.

H. L. & E. B. WOODWARD,
Real Estate Agents,
10 3 3 mo 24 S. Pryor street.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous success. Insane People Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections. Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. $5 Trial Bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Notice of Registration of Municipal Election.

AN ELECTION FOR THREE MEMBERS OF council for the city of West End will be held on the first Wednesday in December next, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. All persons voting in said election must be registered, and registration books for that purpose will be opened by the City Marshal at Caldwell's store, in West End, on Friday, November 14th, and remain open from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. for ten consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays.

J. H. CALDWELL, Clerk.

nov13-thur, fri, sat, mon, tues-1t

To Bridge Builders.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND Revenues of Fulton county will received sealed bids, until 10 o'clock a. m., December 10, 1890, for furnishing the material and erecting a wooden bridge over Utoy creek, near residence of John E. Helling, in Adamsville district, 16 feet wide, containing 70 feet of trestle work in three spans, and 350 cubic yards of embankment. Payments will be made monthly on estimates of engineer and at the regular sessions of said board. The county reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN. T. COOPER,
nov 8-d4t-sat Clerk Com. R. & R.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 31, 1890.—Eugene S. White has applied for letters of administration, cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Curtis W. White, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have on or before the first Monday in December next else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
nov 1 8 15 22 29 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 3, 1890.—Washington F. Johnston, executor of the will of Naoma Johnston, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

oct4-law-3m-sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 3, 1890.—William McNeal, administrator on the estate of L. Winder Scuda, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

law3mos sat.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 31, 1890.—Lucie F. Nagle, executrix of Sophia Meakin, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

nov 1 3 m sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 3, 1890.—Samuel B. Hoyt, administrator of the estate of Samuel Roark, deceased represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This, is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

oct 4 law3mos sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—JULIA A. Bailey vs. Allen Bailey, Fulton superior court, spring term, 1891. Libel for divorce.

To the Defendant: You are hereby commanded to be and appear at the superior court, to be held in and for said county, on the first Monday in March, 1891, then and there to answer this libel, or the court will proceed without you.

Witness: The Hon. M. J. Clarke, judge of said court. 20th September 1890.

G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

Thomas Finley, Libellant's Attorney.

oct 9 oct 23 Nov 6 Nov 27.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—GEORGIA Carver vs. Bartow C. Carver. Fulton superior court, spring term 1891. Libel for divorce.

To the Defendant: You are hereby commanded to be and appear at the superior court to be held in and for said county, on the first Monday in March, 1891, then and there to answer this libel or the court will proceed without you.

Witness: The Hon. M. J. Clarke, judge of said court. 20th September, 1890.

G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

Thomas Finley, Libellant's Attorney.

oct 9, 23 nov 6, 21.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

A NEW MANAGEMENT FOR THE UNION PACIFIC.

General Information of General, Special and Personal Interest to Railroad Men All Over the Country.

The Louisville and Nashville road will give a Christmas holiday excursion out of Texas on December 20th, 21st and 22d to all persons wishing to go to the south and southwest to eat Christmas turkey with their friends or relatives living in these sections of the country. The rate will be one fare for the round trip, good for thirty days. Through trains from all points in Texas will run to the union depot, Atlanta, and at this point all passengers will change.

The extraordinary crop, in Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas have acted as an extra inducement to immigrants, and hundreds of families are flocking from the Carolinas.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad expects to soon put in service a solid train between Louisville and Atlanta. It will leave Louisville at 7:35 o'clock a. m., Nashville at 2:25 o'clock p. m., Chattanooga at 7:15 o'clock p. m. and arrive at Atlanta at 11:30 o'clock p. m. Returning, it will leave Atlanta at 11 o'clock p. m. and arrive in Louisville at 7 o'clock the next evening. This train will be provided with elegant buffer sleeping cars between Louisville and Jacksonville, Fla., without change.

Much dissatisfaction exists with the present management of the Union Pacific railroad, of which Charles Francis Adams is president, and it is thought not unlikely that the stockholders will, before long, bring about a change in the methods of the management of the property, which will result in great benefit to that road and to American railroads generally.

The directors of the Alabama and Vicksburg railroad, a division of the Queen and Crescent system, met in Cincinati Tuesday and elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: Charles Schiff, president; C. C. Harvey, vice president; H. H. Tatum, secretary and treasurer.

The people of Florence are taking active interest in the St. Louis and Birmingham Air-line, and the chances are that it will sure be built as far south as Florence. A committee has been appointed to look after raising the required amount to get the road. The committee is actively at work. If this road is built it will give Florence a trunk line, and the shops and round-house will be located there. The road as projected will run from St. Louis to Florence, and the prospects for its being built soon are very flattering. From Florence it will be built to Birmingham.

Contractors are now at work on the new alignment of the Alabama Mineral railroad from Boswell's station to Talladega. Ninety-two feet of grades and many stiff curves will be avoided by the change of route. The Alabama Mineral, completed to Calera, will be one of the finest properties in the state.

Chairman Magoun, of the Atchison road, says that "the Atchison does not contemplate any new building and that the report of the Atlantic and Pacific surveyors locating linesinto the Texas Panhandle probably arises from the fact that the land department of the Atlantic and Pacific has some surveying to do in connection with its land grant claim. Since last June fifty-one railroad schemes have been presented to the Atchison company and laid upon the shelf where they will probably rest for some time. The Atchison does not need to build now to strengthen its geographical position. Its Texas and southwestern business is fully protected, and traffic from the Atchison's vast territory is interchanged with the eastern trunk lines either at St. Louis or Chicago. The road is firmly established on the great lakes, on the gulf and on the Pacific coast in southern California, and the purchase of the Colorado Midland completes the strategic position of the Atchison in the transcontinental trade. It gives an outlet through the Colorado passes to Salt Lake, Ogden and the Pacific northwest without further building or expense, and it was better that the Atchison should possess this route than that it should pass to possible rivals.

Judge Vausterberg, of the Minnesota supreme court, has handed down a decision which settles the question of the validity of a railroad ticket purchased of a ticket broker or scalper, and the liability of a railroad company to accept such a ticket when offered by an innocent purchaser.

In August, 1888, the Northern Pacific railway issued certain excursion tickets from Detroit, Minn., to Minneapolis and return. Casper Carsten bought the return stub of a Minneapolis broker and took passage from Minneapolis to Detroit. The conductor would not accept this ticket. Carsten brought action against the railroad company, and the lower court held that he could not recover. He then appealed to the supreme court, and the decision is reversed, the court holding that a round-trip ticket used by a purchaser in going to the station named and then sold and transferred, no restrictions appearing, is valid in the hands of the holder and entitles him to a return passage, subject to the prescribed limitations as to time, etc., and actual damages may be collected.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, President Mayer presented the sixty-fourth annual report of the operations of the company for the year ending September 30, 1890. It was regarded as highly gratifying, it being understood that, after the payment of all expenses, including a large expenditure for permanent improvements which it has been deemed wise to charge to operating expenses, all the fixed charges, dividends on the preferred stocks and dividends on the Washington branch stock, and the reduction of the bonded debt by nearly $500,000, the report will show that there is a net balance of about $1,400,000.

The following is a comparative statement of estimated gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville:

For first week of November, 1890	$ 390,905
Corresponding week of last year	367,373
Increase	$ 23,532
July 1, 1890, to latest date	$7,072,415
Corresponding period of last year	6,887,061
Increase	$ 225,354

The Georgia railroad is an Augusta institution. It started building from Augusta half a century ago, and its headquarters have always been here. It is the most carefully managed railroad in Georgia, and its results compare favorably with any road anywhere. It has fewer accidents, runs more accurate schedules, and is reliable in every way. General Manager Green's last report showed the earnings of the road almost equal to its large rental, and this year's business will surpass all former records. The Georgia railroad management is careful to publish no schedule which it cannot run, and no road in the world keeps more accurately on schedule time. Sleeping cars are run between Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta and Macon, and accommodations are ample and comfortable on all trains. There's no other road in Georgia like the Georgia railroad.—Augusta Chronicle.

Railroad Personals.

H. B. Miller has been appointed traveling freight and passenger agent of the Little Rock and Memphis road, with headquarters at Little Rock, vice W. G. Coffey resigned. Thomas Noel has been appointed commercial agent of the same road, with headquarters at Louisville.

One of the foremost railroadmen in the south is Mr. Joseph M. Brown, of the Western and Atlantic. His career has been a marked one in point of executive ability, superiority of management and its successful fruits. Mr. Brown is an untiring worker, and personally gives his attention to nearly every detail in the management of the road. The present prosperity of the road, its excellent connections and superior facilities are largely due to Mr. Brown, who, though young, has a judgment and ability to manage not surpassed by older heads. He has made the "Kennesaw Route" famous and stands in the very front as a railroadman.—Greensboro Herald-Journal.

Mr. L. B. Evelan, traveling passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., was in the city yesterday working up business for his road. Mr. Evelan carries with him an annual pass over the Silverton road, a short line running through a Colorado silver district, which is, in its way, a most unique thing. It is of the size and shape of an ordinary advertising card, but is of solid silver. In the upper left-hand corner is a clearly stamped picture of a railroad train running between two towering mountains, while in their proper places are stamped the names of the issuing railroad, the granter and the beneficiary. It is certainly to be treasured as a memento when out of date. Each of these passes cost the company $3.75.

Mr. W. A. Callanan, traveling passenger agent of the Frisco line and Santa Fe route, with headquarters at Chattanooga, was in the city on business yesterday.

Mr. Newton Benjamin, contracting freight agent of the Central railroad of New Jersey, with headquarters at Elmira, New York, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. B. F. Neville, traveling passenger agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, with headquarters at Chicago, arrived in the city Thursday night with a party of 110 from Chicago and vicinity to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention.

Mr. A. C. Ramsden, of the Northwestern Distributing Agency, a St. Paul, Minn., newspaper and railroad man, arrived in the city yesterday. He is on a sight-seeing tour.

Mr. Fred D. Bush, district passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railway, returned to the city Thursday, conveying as far as Atlanta a good-sized party bound for Wichita Falls, Tex., by way of the New Orleans short line.

Pills Won't Cure Dyspepsia.

Dyspeptics are ever hopeless. They seek relief from their distress of stomach and of liver, and find it not. Indigestion, heartburn, vertigo, extreme lassitude, loss of energy, peevishness, etc., is the bane of their existence and mars the complacent feelings of others around the family fireside. Why won't dyspeptics come and be cured? It can be done. There is one sure way of strengthening the digestive organs and removing every symptom of general debility caused thereby. But this can not be done by the taking of pills and other cathartic mixtures. Such treatment while seeming to give temporary relief at first, in the end aggravates the disease and increases the suffering, for it is like whipping a tired horse, it irritates and urges, but the strength to move at last gives out entirely. Thousands of former dyspeptics are now happy in health and strength of stomach brought about by the use of the finest of strengthening and healing tonic alteratives known as Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla, the condensed virtue of many excellent herbs. It is the biggest and the best Sarsaparilla sold.

Supreme Court of Georgia—October Term, 1890.

Order of circuits, with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Augusta and heel	3	Ocmulgee	11
Eastern	27	Macon	37
Northern	15	Chattahoochee	12
Western	8	Pataula	5
Northeastern	6	Southwestern	14
Blue Ridge	3	Albany	11
Cherokee	24	Southern	1
Rome	22	Oconee	6
Coweta	6	Brunswick	3
Flint	6		

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Argument was heard in the following cases of the Augusta circuit:

Georgia Railroad Company v. Brown. Concluded.

Sibley v. Ober & Sons Company. J. R. Lamar for plaintiff in error. Harper & Brother, contra.

Andrews v. Central Railroad Company. J. R. Lamar for plaintiff. Lawton & Cunningham and J. J. Jones & son for defendant.

McElmurray v. Turner. P. P. Johnston, for plaint iffin error. Lovett & Davis and Lawson & Callaway, contra.

Georgia Railroad Company v. Dougherty. J. B. Cumming and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error. M. P. Foster, contra.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock. After the remaining cases of this circuit are disposed of, no further arguments will be heard until next Wednesday.

BUSINESS MEN.

Merchants and those engaged in office work are subject to Dyspepsia, Constipation, a feeling of despondency and restlessness, all caused by a disordered Liver or Stomach. Simmons Liver Regulator removes these causes by establishing a good digestion and no interference to business while taking it.

"Simmons Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver and such like diseases."—W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost anyone who will systematically take Simmons Liver Regulator. It has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to Nature.

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp in Red on Wrapper.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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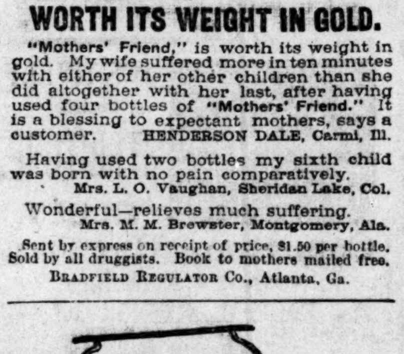
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

"Mothers' Friend," is worth its weight in gold. My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other children than she did altogether with her last, after having used four bottles of "Mothers' Friend." It is a blessing to expectant mothers, says a customer. HENDERSON DALE, Carmi, Ill.

Having used two bottles my sixth child was born with no pain comparatively.
Mrs. L. O. Vaughan, Sheridan Lake, Col.

Wonderful—relieves much suffering.
Mrs. M. M. Brewster, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book to mothers mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.



—THE—

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER

Is now made with Two Keyboards.
Its Leading Points:
Speed.
Perfect Alignment.
Interchangeable Type.
Uniform Impression.
Durability.
Can Use Any Width Paper.

J. H. NUNNALLY,
General Agent,
36 Whitehall St.
oct 24-d 2m n r m

HOW TO GET WELL.

is a question of vital importance, but it is equally important that you use some harmlesss remedy; many people completely wreck their health by taking mercury and potash mixtures, for pimples and blotches, or some other trivial disease. S. S. S. is purely vegetable containing no mercury or poison of any kind. And is at the, same time an infallible cure for skin diseases.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC, CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK "IDEA"

From New York World, July 10, 1890.

PANTS TO ORDER $3.00 TO $8.25

—The production of clothing for men appears at present in this country to be divided into three distinct trades—the ready-made—the regular merchant tailor—and what is known in the trade as the "Plymouth Rock" idea, so named from its originators, the famous Plymouth Rock Pants Company of Boston—that is the cutting of clothes to each individual's measures but made in such quantities as to reduce the price to ready-made basis. This is the latest and perhaps most popular plan, opening as it does to the masses the luxury of clothing cut to order at ready-made prices.——

This is the result of ... it does ...

SUITS TO ORDER $13.25 TO $35.00

Corporation Capital, $1,000,000.

Branch Store of Plymouth Rock Pants Co.,
39 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA, GA.
5-6-dtf sat tues thur nrm

PASSENGER SCHEDULE

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD
SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.
Taking Effect September 7, 1890. Standard Time. 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 11.
Lv Macon, Union depot	11 00 a m	7 00 p m	5 10 a m
Ar Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R'y	1 43 p m	9 37 p m	1 00 p m
Lv Cordele	1 43 p m	9 37 p m	1 00 p m
Ar Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R.	3 07 p m	11 07 p m	5 15 p m
Lv Tifton, " "	3 07 p m	11 07 p m	6 00 a m
Ar Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R.	4 41 p m	12 38 a m	11 27 a m
Lv Valdosta, " "	4 41 p m	12 38 a m	12 30 p m
Ar Jasper, " "	5 34 p m	1 35 a m	3 20 p m
Ar Lake City junction F. C. & P. R. R.	6 27 p m	2 29 a m	5 45 p m
Lv Lake City " "	6 27 p m	2 29 a m	4 00 a m
Ar Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot	....	6 35 a m	....
Ar Hampton, Junction F. C. & P. R. R.	7 37 p m	3 43 a m	6 50 a m
Lv Hampton Junction "	7 52 p m	3 46 a m	6 50 a m
Ar St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R. R.	9 00 p m	5 00 a m	9 15 a m

GOING NORTH.

	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 16.
Lv St. Augustine via J. St. A. & H. R. R.R.			
Lv Palatka Union Depot	7 30 a m	6 00 p m	6 45 p m
Ar Hampton junction F. C. & P. R. R.	8 38 a m	7 13 p m	9 35 p m
Lv Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot			
Ar Lake City " "	9 50 a m	8 30 p m	1 00 a m
Lv Lake City Junction F. C. & P. R. R.	9 50 a m	8 30 p m	1 25 a m
Ar Jasper Junction, S. F. & W. R'y	10 43 a m	9 30 p m	
Ar Valdosta Junction, S. F. & W. R'y	11 37 a m	10 30 p m	4 55 a m
Lv Valdosta " "			5 10 a m
Ar Tifton, Junction B. & W. R. R.	1 10 p m	12 02 a m	8 10 a m
Lv Tifton	1 25 p m	12 02 a m	
Ar Cordele Junction, S. A. and M. R'y	2 47 p m	1 23 a m	11 10 a m
Ar Macon, Union depot	5 30 p m	4 00 a m	3 30 p m

New and elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars on trains Nos. 3 and 4.
All trains arrive and depart from union depot, Macon, except No. 11 and 13, accommodation trains, which arrive and depart from Macon Junction.
A. C. KNAPP, Traffic Mgr. J. T. HOGE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
C. C. RODES, Jr., Soliciting Agt., 6 Kimball House, Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN T. STOCKS
MANAGER
Stocks Coal Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal, Coke and Wood
Office and Yard: 97 W. Peters St.
'PHONE, 527,
ATLANTA, GA.
oct 14 d 1 m

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER.
AUGUSTA, Ga., September 20th, 1890.

Commencing 21st instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Arrive Camak	9 12 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	8 25 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 05 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Camak	6 24 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	11 05 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 15 p m	Lv. Wash'ton	11 10 a m
Ar. Athens	5 15 p m	Lv. Athens	8 40 a m
Ar. Washington	2 30 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta	11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 35 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta	3 25 p m	Lv. Clarkston	4 10 p m
Ar. Decatur	3 40 p m	Lv. Decatur	4 25 p m
Ar. Clarkston	4 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	4 50 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—Daily.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	8 00 p m
Ar. Macon	7 15 a m	Ar. Camak	12 29 a m

UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAIN RAILROAD

Leave Union Point	*10 10 a m	*5 40 p m
Arrive Siloam	10 35 a m	6 05 p m
Arrive White Plains	11 10 a m	6 40 p m
Leave White Plains	* 8 00 a m	*3 30 p m
Leave Siloam	8 35 a m	4 05 p m
Arrive Union Point	9 00 a m	4 30 p m

*Daily except Sunday.
No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.
Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.
Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Camak, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.
Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point.
Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
JOE. W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Time Card in effect September 1, 1890.

Atl'nta to Florida	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12	No. 14
Lv Atlanta	6 55am	7 20pm	2 15pm	11 30am
Ar Griffin	8 32am	9 03pm	4 00pm	12 55pm
Ar Macon Junc.	10 30am	11 00pm	6 05pm	3 30pm
Ar Macon	10 45am	11 10pm	6 15pm	3 40pm
Lv Macon	10 15am	....	7 00pm	4 00pm
Lv Macon Junc.	10 30am	....	7 08pm	4 09pm
Ar Albany	2 50pm	....	11 30pm	8 10pm
Ar Thomasville	5 40pm	....	....	....
Ar Waycross	....	....	5 20am	....
Ar Brunswick	....	....	7 40am	....
Ar Jacksonville	....	....	8 30am	....

Pullman cars on No. 12 to Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11	No. 13
Lv Jacksonville	....	....	6 30pm	....
Lv Brunswick	....	....	6 50pm	....
Lv Waycross	....	....	9 50pm	....
Lv Thomasville	....	....	....	8 30am
Ar Albany	7 00am	....	1 50am	11 00am
Ar Macon	10 55am	....	6 10am	5 30pm
Lv Macon	1 45pm	3 20am	7 00am	5 55pm
Ar Griffin	4 00pm	5 28am	9 20am	8 32pm
Ar Atlanta	5 40pm	7 00am	11 00am	10 10pm

Pullman car on No. 11, to Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Atlanta	6 55am	7 20pm
Lv Griffin	8 32am	9 03pm
Ar Macon	10 45am	11 10pm
Lv Macon	11 00am	11 30pm
Ar Savannah	5 55pm	6 30am
Ar Jacksonville	8 30am	12 00 m

Palace sleeping cars on No. 4 to Savannah; Pullman, Savannah to Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3
Lv Jacksonville	6 30pm	1 00pm
Lv Savannah	6 40pm	8 10pm
Ar Macon	1 20pm	3 05am
Ar Griffin	4 00pm	5 28am
Ar Atlanta	5 40pm	7 00am

Pullman cars, Jacksonville to Savannah; Palace sleeping cars, Savannah to Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.

	No. 2	No. 12
Lv Atlanta	6 55am	2 15pm
Ar Griffin	8 32am	4 00pm
Lv Griffin	8 35am	4 15pm
Ar Columbus	11 30am	7 10pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on Nos. 1 and 12.

All Trains above run Daily. Griffin accm lv Atlanta 5:20 p. m., ar Griffin 7:10 p. m. Time car for Hapeville trains can be obtained from
SAM B. WEBB, Trav. Pass. Agent,
H. S. McCLESKY, Pass. Agent,
No. 11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga
E. T. CHARLTON, Genl Pass. Agt. Savannah, Ga

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARYS Office, September 5, 1890.—Mary Jane Peters, executrix, and Ed C. Peters and J. W. Culpepper, executors of Richard Peters, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said executors should not be discharged from said trust.
sep 6, 3 m sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, September 5, 1890. Henry R. Mardis, administrator of William H. Ivy, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
sep6-3m-sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 31, 1890.—Emma E. Nunnally, guardian of Mary H., William B., and Aaron H. Nunnally, has applied for leave to sell the land of said minors. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,
nov 1 8 15 22 29 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October [illegible] 1890.—J. F. Lester, guardian of Agnes Ethel, Mattie Rupell, Jennie Leslie, and Walter Norwood Echols, has applied for leave to sell the land of said minors. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
nov 1 8 15 22 29

Sales by the City of Atlanta of Property Bought at Marshal's Sales and Held One Year or Over.

WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURT-house door of Fulton county on the first Tuesday in December, 1890, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at marshal's sales for taxes and for assessments for curbing and for paving sidewalks and streets, which property has been held by the city more than one year, and which has been reported to the mayor and general council of the city by the city clerk at a regular meeting of that body, and which was, by said mayor and general council, by resolution passed September 15, 1890, directed to be sold on the first Tuesday in December, 1890, by the tax committee, after advertising according to law, at public outcry, to the highest bidder. Purchasers shall receive from the city a quit-claim deed, to be executed by the mayor upon the payment of the purchase money to the clerk of council. The tax committee reserves the right to demand spot cash from any purchaser, and, if not paid, to sell again at any time during the day of sale.

A city lot fronting 140 feet on Ivy street, more or less, and running back 100 feet, more or less; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, between Decatur and Ivy streets; levied on as the property of the Atlanta Street Railroad Company, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Atlanta Street Railroad Company for cost of paving Ivy street in front of said property with granite blocks, and bought by the city October 1, 1889. Deed No. 1939

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing eleven lots, more or less, on Butler, Glazier alley, Fort, Cox and Creek streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of T. H. Austin to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said T. H. Austin for city taxes for the year 1888, and purchased by the city November 6, 1888. Deed 1717.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Baker street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Reinhardt and Clark, and known as lot No. 10; levied on as the property of J. S. Betts to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. S. Betts for city taxes for the year 1888, led pur chased by the city November 6, 1888. Deeds 1724 and 1960.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, on Randolph street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining McMillan, Snow and Holmes; levied on as the property of Arthur Cook's estate to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said estate for city taxes for the year 1888, and purchased by city December 4, 1888. Deed 1861.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, contining 60x25 feet, more or less; on Marietta to railroad, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of E. J. Doray to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said E. J. Doray for city taxes for the year 1887, and purchased by the city February 7, 1888. Deed 1709.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 47x130 feet, more or less; on Grape street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Park and Smith; levied on as the property of W. E. Day to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said W. E. Day for city taxes for the year 1888, and bought in by the city December 4, 1888. Deed 1866.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containg 184x150 feet, more or less, on Roach street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga.; levied on as the property of G. H. Eddleman to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Eddleman for city taxes for the year 1888, and purchased by the city December 4, 1888. Deed 1870.

Also at the same time and place, city lot fronting 25 feet more or less, on Mitchell street between Maple and Tatnall streets and running back 100 feet more or less, the said lot being known as No. 305 on said street in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Sol Flemister, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against Sol Flemister for proportion of cost of paving said street with belgian blocks, and bought by the city October 1, 1889. Deed 1941.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x109 feet, more or less, on Longview street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, known in the subdivision as lot No. 58; levied on as the property of M. C. Fincher to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said M. C. Fincher for city taxes for the year 1888 and 1889, and purchased by the city November 6, 1888, and November 5, 1889. Deeds 1754 and 1971.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-fourth acre, more or less, on corner of Rhodes and Huisey streets: the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, now occupied by the Gate City Gas Light Company, adjoining other property of the Gate City Gas Light Company; levied on as the property of Mrs. A. G. Rhodes to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. A. G. Rhodes for city taxes for the year 1887, and purchased by the city February 7, 1888. Deed 1711.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 51 8-10 feet on Forsyth street, between Luckie and James streets, being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Griffin; levied on as the property of the Gate City Guard to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said property for belgian blocks laid on Forsyth street, and purchased by the city July 3, 1888. Deed 1713.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 88 feet on Forsyth, between Marietta and Walton streets, No. 13. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga.; levied on as the property of R. J. Griffin, receiver for Orphans' Home, to satisfy a tax fi. fa, in favor of the city of Atlanta against said property for paving Forsyth street with belgian blocks and purchased by the city July 3, 1888. Deed 1714.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less; on Trenholm street to alley. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Alexander and Geter; levied on as the property of John J. Hoffman, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said John J. Hoffman for city taxes for the year 1888 and 1889. Deeds 1767 and 1982.

Also at the same time and place, city lot fronting 41 feet, more or less, on Hill street, between Hunter and Fair street, and running back 90 feet, more or less; the said lot being property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of the estate of T. H. Ivy, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said estate for the cost of curbing and paving sidewalk in front of said property, and bought by the city October 1, 1889. Deed 1944.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, fronting 49 feet, more or less, on Hunter between Hill and Moore streets, and running back 100 feet more or less; levied on as the property of the estate of Theo. H. Ivy, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said estate for proportion of cost of paving East Hunter with granite blocks, and bought by the city October 1, 1889. Deed 1943.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1; land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Larkin street; the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Yancey; levied on as the property of W. F. Jack, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said W. F. Jack for city taxes for the year 1884 and purchased by the city March 3, 1885. Deed 1125.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county Georgia, fronting 100 feet, more or less, on Marietta, between Hunnicutt avenue and North avenue and running back 100 feet more or less. The said property being in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Roy; levied on as the property of J. W. Johnson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. W. Johnson for the cost of curbing and paving sidewalks in front of said property and bought by the city October 1, 1889. Deed 1945.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 86, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Georgia avenue and Garibaldi street, lot 14, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of C. J. Johnson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against C. J. Johnson for city taxes for the year 1888, and bought by city November 6, 1888. Deed 1773.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ of an acre, more or less, on Plum street, No. 33; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mason and McNeely; levied on as the property of R. H. Jenkins to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said R. H. Jenkins for city taxes for the year 1888 and 1889; purchased by the city November 6, 1888, and November 5, 1889; deeds No. 17[illegible] and 1968.

Also at the same time and [illegible], city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-16 acres, more or less, on Martin and South avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of E. G. Martin, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said E. G. Martin, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885. Deed 1234.

Also at the same time and place, city lot fronting 50 feet, more or less, on East Baker street and running back 100 feet, more or less, between Peachtree and Calhoun streets, the said property being in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of George F. Montgomery to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Montgomery for the cost of curbing and paving in front of said property, and bought by the city October 1, 1889. Deed No. 1946.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet, more or less, on Marietta street, between North avenue and Corput street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, property being in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Francis; levied on as the property of J. T. Moran, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Moran for the proportion of cost of paving Marietta street with granite blocks, bought by the city October 1, 1889. Deed, 1947.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅝ of an acre, more or less, on Boulevard to Morgan street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining old city limits; levied on as the property of McBurney, Smith & Ingram, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said parties for city taxes for the year 1888 and bought by the city November 6, 1888.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Martin street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Harry McGee to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Harry McGee for city taxes for the year 1888, and bought in by city February 5th, 1889. Deed No. 1933.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 122 feet, more or less, on Maher street and alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property of F. M. O'Bryan to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said F. M. O'Bryan for city taxes for the year 1888 and 1889, purchased by the city November 6, 1888 and December 3, 1889. Deeds 1799 and 3001.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less on Fraser street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of W. P. Powell to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said W. P. Powell for city taxes for the year 1888 and purchased by the city November 6, 1888. Deed No. 1800.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, on Markham street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Thomas and Miller; levied on as the property of Dennis Parks to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Dennis Parks for city taxes for the year 1888, and bought by city November 6, 1888; deed No. 1804.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x86 feet, more or less, on Granger street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of A. F. Todd & Bro., to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said A. F. Todd & Bro. for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885. Deed No. 1236.

Also at the same time and place, a city lot in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 60 feet, more or less, on West Mitchell street, running back 100 feet, known as No. 254, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Irwin Thompson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Irwin Thompson for cost of paving said street in front of said property, and bought in by city February 5, 1889; deed 1934.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Richardson street, No. 248, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining School and Peters; levied on as the property of W. T. Turnbull, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said W. T. Turnbull for city taxes for the year 1888, and bought by the city February 5, 1889. Deed No. 1935.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, 83x175 feet, more or less, on Butler street. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining an alley; levied on as the property of an unknown owner to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said property for city taxes for the year 1888 and bought by the city February 5, 1890. Deed No. 1936.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6th, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x100 feet, more or less, on Houston street, No. 139, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Williams and Paden; levied on as the property of C. W. Walton's estate, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said estate for city taxes for the year 1888, and for cost of paving in front of said lot, bought by city December 4, 1888 and February 5, 1889. Deeds No 1623 and 1938.

W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS,
JACOB HAAS,
PORTER KING,
nov 1 sat-5t Tax Committee.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 3, 1890.—Lula Gillon, administratrix on the estate of George H. Gillon, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,
oct 4 3mos sat Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, September 5, 1890.—Moses Wood, administrator of W. J. Gilleland, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sep6—d3m sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 3, 1890.—John T. Hall, executor of the will of Carrie H. Purse, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
oct 4—1aw3mos sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, September 5, 1890.—Adelia A. Jackson, administratrix of Robert P. Jackson, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sept 6-3m sat.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 3 1890.—Lucia Rosalie Wright, executrix of the will of Jane A. Wright, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,
oct. 4-1aw3mos-sat. Ordinary

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 31, 1890.—John T. Hall, executor of the will of Toccoa I. Cameron, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
nov1-3m sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 31, 1890.—Joseph E. Brown has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Mary Elizabeth Donald, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
nov 1 8 15 22 29

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—MRS. MATTIE Raney vs. Alexander Raney, Fulton Superior court. Spring Term, 1891. Libel for Divorce.—To the Defendant: You are hereby commanded to be and appear at the superior court to be held in and for said county, on the first Monday in March, 1891, then and there to answer this libel, or the court will proceed without you.
Witness the Hon. M. J. Clarke, judge of said court. September 20, 1890.
G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.
THOMAS FINLEY, Libellant's Attorney.
oct 9, 23-nov 6, 27

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 31, 1890.—Robert Allen (col.) has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Kate Jeter (col.), deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN,
nov 1 8 15 22 29 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 31, 1890.—William A. Pledger, has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Stephen Williams, col., deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
nov 1 8 15 22 29

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, October 31, 1890.—Robert F. Watson has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Anna E. Pim, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN,
nov 1 8 15 22 29 Ordinary.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 14, 1890.
New York exchange selling at par.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 3½s, 27 to 30 years...	102½	
New Georgia 3½s, 35 to 40 years...	103½	
New Georgia 4½s, due 1915	118	120½
Georgia 7s, gold	109	100½
Georgia 7s, 1896	115	
S. C. Browns	101	102
Savannah 5s	105	107
Atlanta 8s, 1902	124	
Atlanta 8s, 1892	104	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	118	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	113	
Atlanta 6s, long date	112	
Atlanta 6s, short date	102	
Atlanta 5s, long date	105½	107
Atlanta 4½s	100	105
Augusta 7s, long date	115	116½
Macon 6s	114½	
Columbus 5s	101	
Rome graded	110	115
Waterworks 6s	106	108
Rome 5s	95	96
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta National	350	
Atlanta Banking Company	130	
Germania Loan and Banking Co.	105	
Merchants Bank	150	
Bank of the State of Georgia	150	
Gate City National	145	
Capital City	121	125
Lowry Banking Company	140	150
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.	130	
American Trust and Banking Co.	102	105
Southern Banking and Trust Co.	105	
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Georgia 6s, 1897	107½	
Georgia 6s, 1910	113	
Georgia 6s, 1922	115	
Central 7s, 1893	105½	
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta	108	
Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st	120	
Atlanta and Charlotte, income	100	
Western of Alabama 2d	101½	
Atlanta and Florida		100
Georgia Pacific, 1st	111	
Georgia Pacific, 2d	77	80
Americus, Prest. & L'mpkin 1st 7s.	110	
Marietta and North Georgia	102	
Sav., Americus and Mont. 1st	98½	100
Rome and Carrollton	100	102½
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	200	202
Atlanta and Charlotte	88	90
Southwestern	129½	130½
Central	119	120
Central debenture	96	
Augusta and Savannah	140	145
Atlanta and West Point	109	
Atlanta and West Point debenture	100¾	102

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The stock market today was much less active than for a week past, the general list being comparatively dull, with small fluctuations and practically devoid of feature. There was, however, no lack of animation in half a dozen or more of the leading stocks, and their fluctuations were as large as usual, the prevailing tendency being downward. The cause for the renewal of uneasiness in the market was to be found this morning in the dispatches from abroad, which reflected a less confident tone than for the past two days, and indicated that the squeeze for money on the other side was by no means over. Money cabled from San Francisco yesterday and today, aggregating $1,500,000, gave a much easier tone to the money market here, and while funds on call were run up to 12 per cent at one time, loans were made as low as 4 and the final one at 5 per cent. Domestic news was rather of an encouraging character, but movements in the market were again principally owing to the operations of bears, who took advantage of the cessation of the disposition to buy for a rise, which has been so prominent for the past day or two. There was, however, buying of an excellent character and the general list showed its effects. London prices were generally lower than ours of last evening, and with news from the other sides encouraged the demonstration against a few stocks at the opening, which was very irregular, with marked losses in a few stocks, among which Louisville and Nashville, with a loss of 2 per cent, Union Pacific with 1¼, and Atchison and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis with ⅞ each were the most conspicuous. Western Union and North American were the only really strong stocks on the list, the former opening with a gain of 1¼ per cent and the latter rising in the early trading from 11¾ to 14. A severe drive was made against Pacific Mail with the first sales, and it was depressed 3⅛ per cent, the decline being accompanied by certain vague rumors, but about which nothing of a definite character was developed. That stock later seemed to have good support and made a substantial rally. The great feature of the forenoon's transactions, however, was the weakness in Lackawanna, for which there was no explanation, and the general opinion was that its friends, who have been standing under it for so long, had quietly let it go with the remainder of the list. The decline was almost continuous and in the afternoon it touched 131½, from which it recovered only ⅝ per cent, against 136¼ last evening. North American for the first time in many days ceased to be the most prominent stock on the list and for some time it was comparatively neglected, while transactions in it during the day reached a very ordinary figure. The early advance was not held and it slowly drifted back to the neighborhood of 11. There were no developments in regard to the affairs of the other company or the men who are most prominent in its affairs. A feature of later dealings was the heavy selling of Northern Pacific preferred, which from 60¼ declined to 57, and like Lackawanna rallied only small fractions. The general impression was that most of the selling came from parties who held it as collateral for loans and who bought it in at exchange. The bears, however, were very active in this stock, and its transactions ran up to the largest figure yet. There were good buying orders in common, which kept it strong throughout the day. Sugar refineries again bobbed up in the afternoon, with a sharp drop, and all the leading grangers were weak, with Louisville and Nashville, of which there was considerable sold for foreign account. The market continued to settle down slowly and steadily, and finally closed active and weak at or near the lowest prices of the day. The final changes are all in the direction of lower figures, even the strong stock of the forenoon failing to hold any of their improvement. Lackawanna is down 4⅜, Louisville and Nashville 2¾, Union Pacific 2¾, sugar 2⅝, Northern Pacific preferred 2⅝, Jersey Central and Canada Southern each 1¾, Atchison 1⅝, St. Paul 1⅜, Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred 1¼, Burlington and Quincy 1⅛, and New England, Rock Island, and Chicago gas each 1 per cent. Sales, listed, 450,000; unlisted, 22,000.

Exchange quiet and steady at 480½@486.

Money easier at 4@12, closing offered at 5.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin $144,818,000; currency $3,601,000.

Governments dull and heavy; 4s 122; 4½s 104 bid.

State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	103	N. Y. Central	98¼
do. Class B 5s	107	N'f'k Western pre.	51¼
Ga. 7s, mortgage	—	Northern Pacific	20
N. & C. 6s	122	do. preferred	57¼
do. 4s	98	Pacific Mail	32⅞
S. C. con. Brown	99	Reading	30
Tennessee 6s	103	Rich. & Alleghany	—
Tennessee 5s	101½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	15½
Tenn. settlem't 3s	70	Rock Island	68¼
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	47
Virginia consols	47	do. preferred	101¼
Chicago and N. W.	105	Texas Pacific	15¼
do. preferred	135	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32¼
Del and Lack	131⅞	Union Pacific	45¼
Erie	18⅞	N. J. Central	105¼
East Tenn., new	7½	Missouri Pacific	64¼
Lake Shore	104¾	Western Union	77¾
Louisville & Nash.	69¼	Cotton Oil trust	16⅛
Memphis & Char.	57	Brunswick	21
Mobile & Ohio	24½	Mobile & Ohio 4s	63½
Nash. & Chat.	98	Silver certificates	103½
N. O. Pacific 1st	88		

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Ex-rights.

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, November 14, 3:20 p. m.—Prices from London were somewhat lower this morning, but the situation was reported from there as improving, and there were no evidences of weakness visible in our market. The market was feverish all day, but closing prices were in some instances higher and in a few instances lower than the opening, and all panicky feeling seems to have disappeared. We cannot but expect a feverish market from this out until conditions have become more settled—until the enormous litigation necessitated by the extent of the liabilities of the various houses, which have laid down, is over. Bargain buyers are noticeably active nowadays, and the amount of stock which has been taken up on the street in odd lots since Monday has been reported to us by the parties who trade in such as enormous, heavier than they have ever known. This should certainly have a good effect both on the stock and the general market. Among other items which should influence values to some extent is a transfer of $500,000 in specie from San Francisco to this city, and the continued decline in rates of exchange, although money is easier. This shows that in spite of the disturbances in European money markets there is no danger of their drawing upon us. Money ruled in good demand all day, loaning up ½ per cent and becoming somewhat easier in the final trades.

CAHN & CO.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 14, 1890.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
November	9.38@....	9.32@9.33
December	9.40@....	9.40@9.41
January	9.54@....	9.51@9.52
February	9.61@....	9.58@9.59
March	9.70@....	9.64@9.65
April	9.79@....	9.72@9.73
May	9.88@....	9.81@9.82
June	9.96@....	9.89@9.90
July	10.02@....	9.95@9.97
August	10.05@10.06	10.00@10.01

Closed barely steady; sales 94,400 bales.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	EXPORTS. 1890.	EXPORTS. 1889.	STOCK. 1890.	STOCK. 1889.
Saturday	46309	43451	39452	26869	320138	663634
Monday	56112	62386	32717	46170	630923	671097
Tuesday	64053	54133	35967	44670	651497	675737
Wednesday	35594	49137	24742	17913	652622	695432
Thursday	40281	44149	36529	51335	649017	682807
Friday	38374	40671	39874	39177	641313	676012
Totals	280724	293927	209281	226134	......	......

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	9.17	July	9.63
February	9.24	August	
March	9.31	September	
April	9.39	October	
May	9.47	November	9.05
June	9.55	December	9.10

Closed barely steady; sales 36,300 bales.

Local—Cotton steady; middling 9⅜.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments:

Receipts	1,780
Receipts previously	56,030
Total	57,810
Stock September 1	330
Grand total	58,140
Shipments	1,690
Shipped previously	48,215
Total	49,905
Stock on hand	8,235

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, November 14—[Special]—Reflecting the unsettled condition of the street, our market has been wavering during the day, prices alternately advancing and declining as the short interest, which is undeniably nervous, attempted to cover, or as sales were made. Upon the unfavorable reports which came from Manchester after the close yesterday high prices were paid by belated shorts, but the response of Liverpool to the advance was feeble, the 2-64d gained being lost during the day with a quiet close at the same prices as yesterday. This inactivity, coupled with adverse cable reports, caused prices to drop here during the afternoon to a barely steady close at the lowest prices with an easy feeling afterward and sales at a concession. The interior movement points to 140,000 bales, against 141,000 bales last week and 119,000 bales last year. Bull operations for the moment halt and wait for a more favorable general outlook. There was a quiet pressure to sell.

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, November 14—The market has been fluctuating and unsettled, closing easy. The steady moments were caused by shorts covering. With the financial outlook still unsettled here and in London we can see nothing to alter our opinion, and advise sales on all spurts. The reaction we have had was what was expected would come at some time, and the more the short interest is eliminated the weaker the position, which must necessarily be influenced by surroundings. Everybody here is endeavoring to encourage his neighbor, but we must confess we do not like the decline in English consols. All in all bull speculation in cotton seems unreasonable, and our reports from the southwest read better and better every day, and a big crop is almost as sure as anything.

LEHMAN BROS.

NEW YORK, November 14—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at all United States ports	280,724
Same time last year	293,927
Showing a decrease	13,203
Total receipts	2,684,069
Same time last year	2,510,394
Showing an increase	173,675
Exports for the week	209,281
Same time last year	226,134
Showing a decrease	16,853
Total exports to date	1,675,212
Same time last year	1,594,409
Showing an increase	81,803
Stock at United States ports	641,313
Same time last year	676,012
Showing a decrease	34,699
Stock at interior towns	164,443
Same time last year	103,004
Showing an increase	61,439
Stock at Liverpool	668,000
Same time last year	522,000
Showing an increase	146,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	290,000
Same time last year	329,000
Showing a decrease	39,000

NEW YORK, November 14—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1890:

Galveston	516,659
New Orleans	768,007
Mobile	124,202
Savannah	514,334
Charleston	234,523
Wilmington	112,962
Norfolk	250,733
Baltimore	3,935
New York	26,010
Boston	10,443
Newport News	1,913
Philadelphia	8,524
West Point	134,332
Pensacola	15,113
Brunswick	50,679
Total	2,684,066

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—12:15 p.m.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 5 5-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 31,000; American 26,600; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 17-64, 5 18-64; November and December delivery 5 18-64; December and January delivery 5 18-64; January and February delivery 5 21-64; February and March delivery 5 23-64; March and April delivery 5 25-64, 5 26-64; April and May delivery 5 27-64, 5 28-64; May and June delivery 5 28-64, 5 30-64; futures opened barely steady.

Weekly—Sales 46,000; American 37,000; trade takings, including forwarded from shipside, 71,000; actual export 8,000; import 150,000; American 130,000; stock 668,000; American 392,000; afloat 305,000, American 290,000.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,000 bales; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 17-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 17-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 17-64, 5 18-64; January and February delivery 5 20-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 22-64, 5 23-64; March and April delivery 5 25-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 27-64, value; May and June delivery 5 28-64, 5 29-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 31-64, 5 32-64; futures quiet.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 16-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 16-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 17-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 19-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 21-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 23-64, 5 24-64; April and May delivery 5 26-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 29-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 31-64, sellers; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, November 14—Cotton steady; sales 237 bales; middling uplands 9⅝; Orleans 9 13-16; net receipts 198; gross 4,380; stock 65,382.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,172; gross 49,490; exports to Great Britain 6,988; to France 400; to continent 1,356; forwarded 21,379; sales 3,065; to spinners 2,665.

GALVESTON, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 9½; net receipts 4,897 bales; gross 4,897; sales 1,265; stock 108,435.

Weekly—Net receipts 44,428; gross 44,428; sales 5,044; to spinners 116; exports to Great Britain 33,861; to France 4,597; to continent 5,782; coastwise 14,492.

NORFOLK, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; net receipts 2,622 bales; gross 2,622; stock 33,533; sales 1,637.

Weekly—Net receipts 19,442; gross 19,442; sales 12,952; exports to Great Britain 13,750; to continent 5,000; coastwise 12,359.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Cotton nominal; middling 9¾; net receipts none bales; gross 800; sales —; to spinners 100; stock 2,731.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,047; gross 7,980; sales —; to spinners 1,000; exports to Great Britain 6,717; to continent 4,531; coastwise 2,800.

BOSTON, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; net receipts 851 bales; gross 2,077; sales none; stock none.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,836; gross 12,319; sales none; exports to Great Britain 6,055.

WILMINGTON, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; net receipts 679 bales; gross 679; sales none; stock 22,636.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,927; gross 6,937; sales none; exports to continent 5,532; coastwise 199.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 10; net receipts 239 bales; gross 239; none; stock 4,444.

Weekly—Net receipts 907; gross 1,735; sales none.

SAVANNAH, November 14—Cotton dull; middling 9; receipts net 6,051 bales; gross 6,051; sales 1,725; stock 120,841.

Weekly—Net receipts 49,643; gross 49,643; sales 6,950; to spinners —; exports to Great Britain 6,761; to continent 19,143; coastwise 22,825.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 12,068 bales; gross 13,732; sales 3,500; stock 291,589.

Weekly—Net receipts 93,765; gross 99,012; sales 34,900; exports to Great Britain 15,364; to France 19,126; to continent 26,483; coastwise 4,995.

MOBILE, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts 2,541 bales; gross 2,531; sales 1,000; stock 25,217.

Weekly—Net receipts 12,876; gross 12,876; sales 6,350; exports to Great Britain 7,101; coastwise 7,090.

MEMPHIS, November 14—Cotton easy; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 7,212 bales; shipments 5,241; sales 6,000; to spinners —; stock 93,383.

Weekly—Net receipts 44,032; shipments 29,456; sales 30,560; to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 2,461 bales; shipments 2,671; sales 1,576; stock 23,074.

Weekly—Net receipts 12,733; shipments 10,667; sales 8,630.

CHARLESTON, November 14—Cotton firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 3,731 bales; gross 3,731; sales 400; stock 60,395.

Weekly—Net receipts 19,018; gross 19,018; sales 5,500; to spinners —; exports to continent 9,158; coastwise 4,779.

MONTGOMERY, November 14—Cotton firm; middling 9½; net receipts of the week 5,383 bales; shipments 3,757; stock of 1890, 14,661; 1889, 7,386; sales 3,757.

MACON, November 14—Cotton —; middling —; net receipts of the week 3,236 bales; sales none; stock 1890, 5,411; 1889, 2,045; shipments 3,038.

COLUMBUS, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts of the week 3,197 bales; shipments 3,436; sales 1,283; to spinners —; stock of 1890, 10,051; 1889, 6,651.

NASHVILLE, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅛; net receipts of the week 2,330 bales; shipments 2,077; sales 2,200; to spinners 110; stock of 1890, 4,387; 1889, 2,184.

SELMA, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅛; net receipts of the week 4,044 bales; shipments 3,049; stock of 1890, 6,476; 1889, 4,201.

ROME, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 9⅛; net receipts for the week 4,615 bales; shipments 4,927; stock 3,345.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, November 14—Wheat—Sellers were around the pits in overwhelming numbers, and there was practically an illustration on 'change, exhibited under very exciting circumstances, of the difficulty of disposing of goods upon an overstocked market, except at slaughter prices. December wheat showed, at the closing price today, a loss since yesterday at the corresponding time of 1¾c and May of 1½c. Corn dropped 1¼c and oats 1¾c in the same time, while provisions marched in the rear, but in the same direction with the grain markets. There was one excited struggle at the commencement of business to get rid of wheat by those who were still holders of it. Statistics were not a factor in business today. It was principally a matter of exhausted margins, and at such times of monetary stringency and vanishing values, full margins have become wonderfully narrow. The usual influences occasioned by the daily movement fell flat. When the market opened there were sellers of December anxious to get 95¼c and a few buyers at over 95¼c, and the readiness with which these latter were supplied, made those who were willing to buy hold off for still lower figures, and they did not have long to wait. There was an immediate decline to 84¼c, and May, which started at around 102@102¼c, slid off rapidly to 101@101⅜c. At these prices trading was very excited, and enormous lines of long wheat were dropped, and corresponding lines of short wheat covered. This caused prices to rally, and December wheat advanced to 95¼c and May to 102¼c. This rallying turn was taken advantage of to put out additional lines of short wheat, and before the session was two hours old the price of December wheat had gotten down to 93½c, and May to 100½c. There were sales of flour reported for export from Minneapolis, of wheat loading at St. Louis for foreign shipment, and for considerable purchases on foreign account at New York, but the moderate rallies occasioned by such news had no staying qualities. December, after selling up to 94½c and May to 101½c, relapsed to 93⅝c and 100⅞c respectively, and it was not until within fifteen minutes of the close that traders began to have any confidence in the bottom prices for the day, having been already experienced.

Liquidation, which was so prominent a feature of the day's business in the wheat pit, was also a notable circumstance in the corn deal. The opening price for May was 52c, or ¾c below the point at which it closed yesterday. It did not long remain at the prices named, and it was not until it had declined 1c more that there was enough buying by previous short sellers to cause a reaction which could hold more than one or two minutes. Buying in of short corn was the only kind of buying of sufficient bulk to turn prices. Hutchinson tried to stop the decline, but he soon perceived that there was too much force arrayed against him, and he abandoned the attempt. There was heavy liquidation of country holdings and, altogether, a very large business.

Oats were active, but weaker, and a good decline was recorded, the finish showing a net loss of 1½@1¾c from yesterday's closing. The opening was weak and ⅞@¾c lower, and soon started on the down grade, at one time dropping 1c for May with few intervening trades. Shorts bought liberally on the decline and a reaction of ⅞c followed, but was not all maintained until the close.

Pork was quiet and active. The opening sales were made 10@15c decline, and general business to realize caused a further reduction of 15@20c. At the decline, the demand showed some improvement, while offerings were lighter; consequently a rally of 20@22½c was gained. Toward the close the feeling was easier, and prices settled back again 5@17½c, and the market closed rather quiet at medium figures.

Lard.—Rather more doing, and the feeling somewhat unsettled. The opening sales were made at 2½@5c decline, and further reduction of 2½@5c gradually followed, with rather liberal trading. Later a steadier feeling was manifested and prices rallied 5c, but settled back again to inside figures and closed quiet.

Short Ribs.—Quite an active business was transacted, and prices ruled irregular. The opening sales were made at about 2½c decline, and a further reduction of 5@7½c followed. Later, the feeling was steadier, and prices rallied again 2½@5c, but settled back again to medium figures, and closed rather quiet.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
November	94	94	92¾
December	94½	95½	94¼
May	101½	102⅛	101⅛
CORN—			
November	49⅜	49½	48⅝
December	49⅛	49⅝	48⅜
May	51⅛	52⅛	51⅜
OATS—			
November	41⅝	41¾	40¾
December	41¾	41¾	40⅞
May	45	45	43⅞
PORK—			
December	9 40	9 40	9 25
January	11 60	11 67½	11 60
May	12 45	12 45	12 37½
LARD—			
December	6 05	6 05	6 05
January	6 35	6 35	6 27½
May	6 75	6 80	6 75
SIDES—			
December	5 40	5 40	5 40
May	6 22½	6 22½	6 17½

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, November 14.—3:13 p. m.—The weakness in grain continued today, and, although some good buying was noticed, the market was so thoroughly under control of the bears that prices declined materially. May wheat sold under 101 and December under 94c before the tide turned. During the last trading hour the market steadied up, although prices did not improve. The whole list was off today, the weakness spreading to all the pits. Provisions, however, braced up some, the selling fever having died out for the time being. Oats and corn also reacted from low points. There does not seem to be any particular reason for the break today other than the traders, finding that they had placed too high a value on farm products, were forced to [illegible] their holdings. Values very often are regulated in short order, and, the situation being ripe for such a proceeding, today's market is the result. [illegible] many people still profess to believe in wheat, but aside from the great decline, we do not see any encouragement to give at this writing. After the effect of the decline has worn off some think, perhaps, the future will be clearer.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 14—The petroleum market opened steady, but soon became dull and sagged off slowly until the close, which was dull.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Pennsylvania spot	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
December option	73⅛	73⅛	72⅞	73⅛
Lima oil	16½	16½	16½	16½

Total sales —— barrels.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 14, 1890.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, November 14—Flour, southern dull and heavy; common to fair exta $3.65@4.10; good to choice $4.15@5.75. Wheat, spot 2@2¼c lower; fair demand for export; No. 2 red 100 in elevator; options badly demoralized on the financial situation, extensive realizing with exhausted margins; prices are 2¼@2½c lower and weak; No. 2 red November 99⅛; December 100⅛; January 102⅝; May 105⅞. Corn, spot 1½c lower and barely steady; No. 2 56¾@57 in elevator; options broke 1⅝c and closed weak 1⅛c under yesterday through money pressure; November 56¾; December 57⅛; May 58⅛. Oats, spot 1¼@1½c lower and fairly active; options lower and fairly active; November 47⅝; December 48; May 50; No. 2 spot 47¼@47¾; mixed western 45@53. Hops steady and quiet; state new 43@47; old 25@33.

ST. LOUIS, November 14—Flour lower and dull; choice $3.40@3.65; patents $5.00@5.25; fancy $4.00@4.15; family $3.10@3.20. Wheat opened 1c lower and went down with a rush; December sold to 91¼ and May to 100; later there was a reaction and some strength was shown at the close, which was at declines of 2½c for December and 1½c from yesterday's final figures; No. 2 red cash 91¾@91½; December 92½; May 101. Corn, after an opening of ⅝c down, reacted ⅝s; later prices dropped rapidly, but there was a reaction, and the close was the same as the opening; No. 2 mixed cash —; December 48⅛; January 48; May 49. Oats irregular and active; No. 2 cash 47 asked; May 44¼.

ATLANTA, November 14—Flour—First patent $6.75; second patent $6.00; extra fancy $5.75; fancy $5.50; family $4.75. Corn—No. 2 white 75c; mixed 72c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 57c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; choice timothy, small bales 90c; No. 1 timothy, small bales 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Plain 75c; bolted 70c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.20; small sacks $1.20. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ℔ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ℔ cwt. Grits—Pearl $4.00.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Flour steady, firm; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@3.50; extra $3.75@4.60; family $4.75@5.25; city mills Rio brands extra $5.25@5.37. Wheat, southern easy; Fultz 91@98; longberry 93@98; western steadier after a decline; No. 2 red winter spot and November 93. Corn, southern steady; white 63; yellow 65.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Flour easier; family $3.65@4.00; fancy $4.50@4.75. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red 95½. Corn weak and lower; No. 2 mixed 51½. Oats in light demand; No. 2 mixed 48½@49.

CHICAGO, November 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 92¾; No. 2 red 92¾. No. 2 corn 49. No. 2 oats 40¼@40⅞.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 14—Coffee—Arbuckle and Levering's roasted 25½c ℔ 100 lb cases. Green—Extra choice 23½c; choice 23c; good 21½c; fair 20c; common 18@19c. Sugar—Granulated 7c; off granulated 7c; powdered 8c; cut loaf 7⅝c; white extra C 6c; yellow extra C 5¾c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Race 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Chice 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream, chedders 11½c; flats 12c; skim 9@10c. White fish ½ bbls $1.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars 60 lbs, $2.25@2.50. Candles—Parafine 12½@14c; star 10@11. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.25; 60s 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; 1 lb packages, 5½c; cases, assorted lbs 6@6½c; ½ lbs 5¾@6c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oyster 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9. Candy—Assorted stick 8½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods — Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.75@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.50@2.60; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $3.00. Starch—Pearl 4¼c; lump 5¼c; nickel package $3.75; celluloid $5.00. Pickles, plain or mixed pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.65. Shot—$1.65 ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, November 14—Coffee, options closed barely steady and unchanged to 10 points down; December 17.05@17.15; January 16.20@16.30; May 15.15@15.25; spot Rio quiet and easier; fair cargoes 19⅛. Sugar, raw dull but steady; fair to good refining 4⅞; centrifugal 96-test 5⅜@5⅞; refined steady and quiet; C 5⅛; extra C 4 15-16@5 5-16; white do. 5 9-16@5 11-16; yellow C 5¼@5⅛; off A 5 7-16@5⅝; mould A 6 3-16; standard A 6 1-16; confectioners A 5⅞; cut loaf and crushed 6 9-16; powdered 6⅝; granulated 6⅛; cubes 6¼. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 18¼; New Orleans easy; open kettle common to fancy 38@47. Rice steady and in fair demand; domestic fair to extra 5¼@6½; Japan 5¾@6.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes common and prime 19@20¼. Sugar active; Louisiana open kettle strictly prime 4; fully fair 4 3-16@4¼; fair 3½@3⅝; common 3⅞@4½; centrifugals, plantation granulated 5 11-16; off do. 6⅛; choice white 5 7-16@5⅛; gray white 5⅛; off white 5⅛@5⅜; choice yellow clarified 4 13-16@4⅞; prime do. 4¾@4 13-16. Molasses dull and lower; Louisiana open kettle fancy 44; choice 40@44; good prime 38@39; strictly prime 33@34; prime 29@30; good common to good fair 25@31; centrifugals, strictly prime 26@27; good prime 21@22; prime 18@20; fair 17@18; common to good common 15@17. Louisiana syrup lower at 24@27. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4½@5¼.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, November 14—Provisions dull, heavy. Pork $11.00. Lard, prime steam 6.00. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 5.12½; long clear 5.65@5.70; clear ribs 5.70; short clear 5.80@5.85. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.50@5.62½; long clear 6.20; clear ribs 6.20; short clear 6.62½; hams 10½@12¼.

ATLANTA, November 14—Clear rib sides, boxed 6¼c; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 11½@13½c, according to brand and average; California 8½c; canvassed shoulders 8c; breakfast bacon 10½@12c. Lard—Pure leaf 8½c; leaf 7@7½c; refined 6c.

NEW YORK, November 14—Pork dull and weak; new mess $11.25@12.50; extra prime $10.50@11.00. Middles weak and quiet; short clear 6.00. Lard depressed and lower; western steam spot 6.27½; city steam 5.90; options, December 6.26 asked; January 6.5; May 6.99.

CHICAGO, November 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $9.37½@9.50. Lard 6.00. Short ribs loose 5.40@5.45. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.25@5.37½; short clear sides boxed 5.70@5.75.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Pork dull at $11.12½. Lard quiet; current make 6.00. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 5.62½. Bacon quiet; short clear 6.62½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, November 14—Turpentine firm at 37½; rosin firm; strained $1.10; good strained $1.15; tar firm at $1.55; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.20; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

NEW YORK, November 14—Rosin steady and quiet; common to good strained $1.45@1.50; turpentine dull and lower at 40@40½.

CHARLESTON, November 14—Turpentine firm at 37¾; rosin quiet; good strained $1.25.

SAVANNAH, November 14—Turpentine steady at 38; rosin firm at $1.35@1.45.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, November 14—Apples—Choice $4.00@5.00 ℔ bbl. Lemons—$6.50@7.00. Oranges—Florida $3.50@4.00. Cocoanuts—5@5½c. Pineapples—$2.50@3.00 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $2.00@2.50. Figs 13@18. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants 7½@8c. Leghorn citron—20@22c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 10@12c; Brazil 15c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 16c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand picked 10c; North Carolina fancy 9c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 14—Eggs 22@25c. Butter—Western creamery 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 20@22c; other grades 12½c. Poultry—Hens 30@35c; young chickens, large 20@25c; small 12@14c. Irish potatoes $4.00 ℔ bbl. Sweet potatoes 60@70c ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 8@13c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $4.40@5.00 ℔ bbl. Cabbage 2½@3c ℔ lb. Grapes 8@10c ℔ lb.

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TIME CARD, TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 9, 1890.

SOUTHWARD.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	5 30 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Macon	8 50 a m	[illegible]
Leave Macon	9 05 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Jesup	3 42 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Brunswick	5 05 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Savannah	7 50 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Waycross	4 18 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Jacks'nvile	6 20 p m	[illegible]

SOUTHWARD.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Jacks'nvile	7 00 a m	[illegible]
Leave Savannah	7 00 a m	[illegible]
Leave Jesup	10 40 a m	[illegible]
Leave Brunswick	8 40 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Macon	5 00 p m	[illegible]
Leave Macon	7 10 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Atlanta	10 40 p m	[illegible]

TO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	11 00 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Rome	1 50 p m	[illegible]
Leave Rome	2 05 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Chattanooga	5 00 p m	[illegible]
Leave Chattanooga	8 00 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Cincinnati	7 00 a m	[illegible]
Leave Rome	1 55 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Cleveland	3 55 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Knoxville	6 35 p m	[illegible]
Leave Knoxville	8 30 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Cincinnati	7 00 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Louisville	7 10 a m	[illegible]

TO MEMPHIS.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	11 00 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Rome	1 50 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Chattanooga	5 00 p m	[illegible]
Leave Chattanooga	8 00 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Memphis	6 50 a m	[illegible]

TO NEW YORK VIA LYNCHBURG	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	11 00 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Rome	1 50 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Cleveland	3 55 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Knoxville	6 35 p m	[illegible]
Leave Knoxville	6 50 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Morristown	8 10 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Bristol	10 55 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Roanoke	5 40 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Lynchburg	7 20 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Washington	2 30 p m	[illegible]
Leave Washington	3 20 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Baltimore	4 20 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Philadelphia	6 40 p m	[illegible]
Arrive New York	9 20 p m	[illegible]

TO NEW YORK VIA SHENANDOAH VALLEY.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Roanoke	6 00 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Shenandoah Junction	2 15 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Hagerstown	3 10 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Baltimore	5 20 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Philadelphia	7 20 p m	[illegible]
Arrive New York	10 00 p m	[illegible]

HAWKINSVILLE LINE.			
Leave Cochran	10 50 a m	5 50 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Haw'sville	11 35 a m	6 40 a m	[illegible]
Leave Hawk'sville	9 40 a m	2 25 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Cochran	10 30 a m	3 15 p m	[illegible]

ROME ACCOMMODATION CONNECTING WITH ALABAMA CENTRAL DIVISION.	
Leave Atlanta	[illegible]
Arrive at Rome	[illegible]
Leave Rome	[illegible]
Arrive Anniston	[illegible]
Arrive Selma	[illegible]
Arrive Meridian	[illegible]

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Pullman Vestibule cars leave Knoxville [illegible] a. m. for New York via. Shenandoah Valley; [illegible] for Washington via. Lynchburg.

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Pullman Vestibule cars leave Knoxville [illegible] p. m. for Louisville.

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Pullman Vestibule cars leave Chattanooga [illegible] p. m. and 7:05 a. m. for Memphis.

Pullman Vestibule cars leave Rome 8:[illegible] for New Orleans via. Calera, and for Mobile via Selma.

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DIRECTORS: W. A. Hemphill, A. D. Adair, W. R. Hammond, E. M. Roberts, George [illegible]

THEY'RE [illegible]

THE LEGISL[illegible] DOWN

What Was Done [illegible] day—Some [illegible] the Ho[illegible]

Already there [illegible] ures awaiting the [illegible] makers.

If the members [illegible] other bills than t[illegible] body, they would [illegible] them in the satis[illegible] sues for discussio[illegible]

Yesterday was [illegible] Among the bi[illegible] portance was a bi[illegible] the freight charg[illegible] state."

The bill is offe[illegible] rett, of Pike cou[illegible] poses yesterday h[illegible] "I want to see [illegible] that it provides f[illegible] commissioners by [illegible] is the chief purp[illegible] the railroad com[illegible] important legisla[illegible] I think it ought [illegible] directly.

"We must hav[illegible] ing freight rates [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Representative[illegible] duced a bill yest[illegible] interest, particul[illegible] of the state.

It provides t[illegible] receivers by allo[illegible] sion for receiving [illegible] collectors for co[illegible] Boifeuillet and o[illegible] ture think the [illegible] allows receivers [illegible] collectors for col[illegible] advocates of M[illegible] same should be d[illegible]

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Mr. Brodnax, [illegible] ing for the levy [illegible] up public roads [illegible] gia.

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"Thus you s[illegible] raise a road fu[illegible] traordinary wo[illegible] and keep the [illegible] they can poss[illegible] hands subject [illegible]

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He also intro[illegible] fines to be paye[illegible] educational pur[illegible]

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The teachers o[illegible] earlier than hith[illegible] Provided the l[illegible] duced yesterday [illegible]

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If there is no m[illegible] ing to this fund t[illegible] ernor shall borrow [illegible] appropriate way.

This is a bill in [illegible] state are very m[illegible] quite a warm effo[illegible] secure just such [illegible] the legislature.

A Fen[illegible]

A committee to [illegible] laws that have be[illegible] by Speaker How[illegible] Mr. Wooten, of [illegible]

The committe[illegible] chairman; Ware, [illegible] Lewis and Flemi[illegible]

To this commit[illegible] present fence law [illegible] mitted, with full [illegible] them as the othe[illegible] house.

Rout[illegible]

Mr. Calvin, of [illegible] lution inviting M[illegible] superintendent o[illegible] struction, to spea[illegible] on temperance. [illegible] to extend the in[illegible] it was accepted, a[illegible] o'clock p. m. was [illegible] course.

Mr. Sibley, of C[illegible] granting the hal[illegible] Pat Calhoun for t[illegible] members of the [illegible] day evening.

The committee [illegible] following bills fav[illegible]

A bill to vest in [illegible] veto power bearin[illegible]

A bill to incorp[illegible] Accident Company [illegible]

A bill to incorp[illegible] Association of At[illegible] transact the accide[illegible] the co-operative p[illegible]

The committee [illegible] favorably the foll[illegible]

A bill to regul[illegible] liquors in this stat[illegible]

A bill to regul[illegible] liquors in Talbot c[illegible]

Mr. Wheeler, of [illegible] the constitution of [illegible] election of judges [illegible] state, having them [illegible] The act to be sub[illegible] election for popula[illegible]

Mr. Heard, of [illegible] town council of El[illegible] improvement of the [illegible]

Mr. Kennon, of [illegible] town of Cecil.

Mr. Monroe, of [illegible]

THEY'RE PASSING LAWS

THE LEGISLATURE IS KNUCKLING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

What Was Done by the Law-Makers Yesterday—Some Very Notable Bills in the House—Other Notes.

Already there are dozens of weighty measures awaiting the attention of the Georgia lawmakers.

If the members of the house introduced no other bills than those now pending before that body, they would have a great task before them in the satisfactory settlement of the issues for discussion.

Yesterday was a great day in the house.

Among the bills introduced of special importance was a bill entitled "An act to regulate the freight charges made by railroads of the state."

The bill is offered for passage by Mr. Barrett, of Pike county, and speaking of its purposes yesterday he said:

"I want to see the bill pass for the reason that it provides for the election of the railroad commissioners by the people of Georgia. This is the chief purpose of the bill. I look upon the railroad commission as one of the most important legislative bodies in the state, and I think it ought to be chosen by the people directly.

"We must have better methods of regulating freight rates by the people."

Mr. Boifeuillet's Bill.

Representative Boifeuillet, of Bibb, introduced a bill yesterday which is of considerable interest, particularly to all the tax receivers of the state.

It provides to increase the pay of the tax receivers by allowing them the same commission for receiving taxes as is allowed the tax collectors for collecting county taxes. Mr. Boifeuillet and other members of the legislature think the bill should pass. The state allows receivers the same commission as the collectors for collecting state taxes, and the advocates of Mr. Boifeuillet's bill think the same should be done relative to county taxes.

Mr. Boifeuillet says: "It is a well-known fact that the legislature has been for years imposing new duties upon the tax receivers without providing any compensation therefor. Take my county of Bibb, for an example. During the past ten years the business and duties of the office of tax receiver have increased 300 per cent. The duties of other tax receivers have increased in about the same proportion."

A Road Tax.

Mr. Brodnax, of Walton, has a bill providing for the levying of a special tax for keeping up public roads in the various counties of Georgia.

"The bill amends section 616 (b) of the revised code," says Mr. Brodnax, "by striking out the phrase that requires money for keeping up roads should be taken from any funds not otherwise appropriated, and puts in its stead a clause providing for the levy of a special road tax not to exceed one-half of one mill per centum.

"Thus you see, the object of the bill is to raise a road fund by taxation to be used for extraordinary work on public roads, and to put and keep the roads in better condition than they can possibly be kept by work done by hands subject to road duty.

"The officials having charge of the roads never have any funds by which they can have extra work done, and by allowing them the power to raise a road fund by taxation to be used for such purposes, will greatly improve our present system of working roads."

Public Schools.

Mr. Cagle, of Pickens, comes to the front with a bill to modify the present common school system of Georgia.

His bill is one that offers quite a change to the present management of country schools. In the first place he wishes to do away with the county school commissioner, and the county boards of education and to have a general committee with the ordinary of each county as chairman, and three trustees from each subdistrict with the patrons of the schools to select teachers for the academies supported by the public school system.

He claims that this will save money, and argues that this saving will throw more money into the schools.

He also introduces a bill requiring certain fines to be payed into the county treasuries for educational purposes.

The School Teachers.

The teachers of Georgia will get their money earlier than hitherto.

Provided the legislature passes a bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Smith, of Greene.

The bill provides that the state school commissioner shall, on the 1st day of April of each year, make a careful estimate on the basis now provided by law of the sum to which each county will be entitled from the educational fund, and shall give a warrant on the state treasurer for at least 90 per cent of the pro rata to each county school commissioner, to be paid to the teachers at the end of their summer session.

If there is no money in the treasury belonging to this fund the bill provides that the governor shall borrow the amount necessary in an appropriate way.

This is a bill in which the teachers of the state are very much interested, and there is quite a warm effort being made by them to secure just such legislation from this term of the legislature.

A Fence Law Committee.

A committee to consider the different fence laws that have been introduced was appointed by Speaker Howell yesterday on motion of Mr. Wooten, of Dougherty.

The committee consists of Mr. Wooten, chairman; Ware, Tatum, Whatley, Cutts, Lewis and Fleming.

To this committee all bills bearing upon the present fence laws of Georgia will be committed, with full power to consider and report them as the other standing committees of the house.

Routine of the House.

Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, introduced a resolution inviting Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, national superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, to speak before the general assembly on temperance. A committee was appointed to extend the invitation and reported that it was accepted, and that next Tuesday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. was the time fixed for the discourse.

Mr. Sibley, of Cobb, introduced a resolution granting the hall of representatives to Mr. Pat Calhoun for the purpose of addressing the members of the general assembly next Monday evening.

The committee on corporations reported the following bills favorably.

A bill to vest in the mayor of Savannah the veto power bearing upon city ordinances.

A bill to incorporate the Fidelity Life and Accident Company.

A bill to incorporate the Mutual Accident Association of Atlanta, to grant it power to transact the accident insurance business upon the co-operative plan.

The committee on temperance reported favorably the following:

A bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in this state, to fix penalties, etc.

A bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in Talbot county.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Wheeler, of Walker—A bill to change the constitution of Georgia in relation to the election of judges and solicitor generals of this state, having them appointed by the governor. The act to be submitted at the next general election for popular ratification.

Mr. Heard, of Elbert—To authorize the town council of Elberton to issue bonds for the improvement of the public schools.

Mr. Kennon, of Berrien—To incorporate the town of Cecil.

Mr. Monroe, of Calhoun—To remove the civil disabilities of R. E. L. Daniel, a minor, so that he can take charge of his deceased father's estate.

Mr. Boifeuillet, of Bibb—To increase the payment of the tax receivers of the state, so that they receive the same commissions as those allowed to tax collectors.

Mr. Roberts, of Douglas—To repeal an act to amend a section of the code relating to dentistry, so that graduates from dental colleges shall not be examined by the dental board of examination.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade—To amend section 4812 of the code, so that the expenses of trying escaped convicts shall be borne by the state.

Mr. Humphries, of Brooks—To incorporate the Merchants' bank of Quitman.

Mr. Twitty, of Jackson—to amend the charter of the town of Harmony Grove.

Mr. Dunwoody, of Flynn—An act amending 4408 of code of 1882 providing for the punishment of persons taking from distressed or wrecked vessels any goods or chattels.

Mr. Wooten, of Dougherty—A bill to incorporate the Exchange bank of Albany.

Mr. Hand, of Baker—A bill to incorporate the town of Milford.

Mr. Williams, of Richmond—A bill to amend the act creating a board of police commissioners for Augusta by striking out the clause: "No member shall be eligible to office until one year after his term expires."

Mr. Huff, of Bibb—A bill to levy and collect a tax for the support of the state government, for public institutions, etc.

Mr. Holtzclaw, of Houston—To render valid and binding any and all waiver of homesteads and exemptions, though the debt be infected with usury.

To render valid deeds made to secure debts, though the debt is infected with usury.

To amend section 3046 of the code, compelling all actions against railroads to be brought in the county where the cause of action arose.

To make void any mortgages on crops before maturity.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade—An act to require prosecutors in all criminal cases liable for costs when persons prosecuted are found guilty.

Mr. Baxter, of Bibb—An act to permit the treasurer or tax collector of any city, town or other municipal corporation to issue process of garnishment for taxes due said city, town or other municipal corporation.

Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, chairman of the committee on corporations, reported the following bills favorably:

To incorporate the Chatham bank, of Savannah.

To incorporate the Southern Exchange bank.

To incorporate the Bank of Waynesboro.

To incorporate the Savannah Savings Bank and Mortgage Company.

Also bills incorporating the Bank of Albany, the Americus Savings bank, the Mechanics' and Planters' bank of Georgia, the Citizen's bank of Valdosta.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills having been reported back to the house favorably by the committees, were read the third time and passed:

By Mr. Clifton, of Chatham—To invest the mayor of Savannah with the veto power.

By Mr. Chappell, of Laurens—To transfer the county of Laurens from the Oconee to the Ocmulgee judicial circuit.

By Mr. Martin, of Fulton—To incorporate the Fidelity Life and Accident Insurance Company.

By Mr. Seay, of Floyd—To relieve the Rome street railroad from the penalty for not paying tax on the day it was due, a good cause for the failure having been given.

By Mr. Davis, of Burke—To incorporate the Bank of Waynesboro.

By Mr. Wooten, of Dougherty—To incorporate the Bank of Albany.

OTHER BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Clifton, of Chatham—A bill to incorporate the Atlanta and West End and Westview Street railway.

Mr. Smith, of Butts—A bill to incorporate the Jackson Street Railway Company.

Mr. Maddox, of Clinch—A bill to establish a city court in Dupont, Ga.

Mr. Sibley, of Cobb—A bill to create a system of public schools for the city of Marietta.

Mr. Goodwin, of Fulton—An act to appropriate money for renovating the old portraits of prominent Georgians which formerly hung in the old capitol, and have them placed in the new statehouse.

Mr. Cutts, of Sumter, moved to adjourn until Monday, but by motion of Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, the motion was tabled.

The house then adjourned until Saturday at 9 o'clock, after granting several leaves of absence to members until Monday.

In the Senate.

Senator Todd's temperance bill comes back from the senate committee on temperance this morning with two reports, the minority being against its passage.

Senators Vincent, of the forty-first, and Walker, of the twelfth, who sign this report, "recommend that the same do not pass, deeming the present general local option law, now of force in this state, sufficient to prohibit the sale of liquors of every description for use as a beverage in any county where a majority of the people decide that such shall not be so sold.

"They respectfully submit further that a law of this kind to be effectually enforced must be sustained by public opinion in the localities where it is sought to be removed by the bill.

"We further believe the passage of this bill by the general assembly is undemocratic and violative of one of the fundamental principles upon which our government is founded—the right of majorities to rule upon all questions affecting the rights of property or liberties of the people."

That makes the issue.

MENDING THE FENCE LAW.

An important bill was passed in the senate, to amend section 1455 of the code.

The bill was introduced by Senator Culver, of the twentieth.

Its purpose is to afford immediate relief to the forty or more counties in Georgia affected by the recent decision of the supreme court declaring their stock law, obtained by special acts, illegal.

There being no fences in these counties, the fields are suddenly left exposed to the ravages of vagrant stock.

Under the general law, as it now stands, it requires six months after a stock law is passed for it to go into effect.

The purpose of Senator Culver's proposed amendment is to change this time so that a stock law can become operative at thirty days after its adoption by the people of a county.

OTHER SENATE BILLS.

Senator Johnson, of the twenty-first, is the author of a bill passed yesterday to amend section 301 of the code. The time allowed for certiorari proceedings in criminal cases, the bill provides, shall be extended to thirty days, instead of ten days, as it now is.

This bill was drawn and introduced at the request of Judge Jenkins.

A bill by Senator Golden, of the thirty-eighth, to authorize the city of Tallapoosa to issue bonds to the amount of $10,000 for school purposes, was stopped and referred to the general judiciary committee for a closer investigation; the idea being that its operation must be strictly in accord with the general law already existing.

Senator Harlan, of the forty-third, introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Calhoun.

A bill by Senator Walker, of the twelfth, incorporating the Bank of Richland, was read the third time and passed.

A number of bills were read a second time—amongst them that of Senator Lane making the first Friday in December Arbor Day; and another by Senator Walker incorporating the town of Richland.

You make no mistake if you occasionally give your children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. It is a nice candy and while it never does harm it sometimes does a world of good.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa

Does not distress, and adds flesh and weight.

Beecham's Pills cure nervous bilious and ills

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Only $10.80 Round Trip.

The Western and Atlantic railroad will place round-trip tickets on sale November 15th and 16th. Tickets for this special occasion. Tickets good ten days from date of sale.

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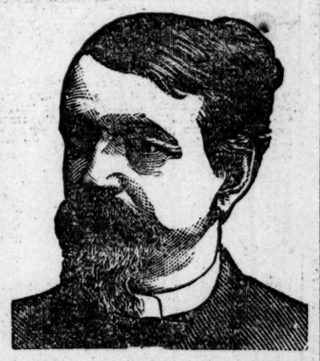
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—AT—
ORMEWOOD PARK.
Ormewood Park is a beautifully situated tract of 100 acres just outside of the city limits of Atlanta, one-fourth mile southeast of Grant Park, and one-fourth mile north of the Confederate Veterans' Home. The Metropolitan dummy line runs through the southeast portion of Ormewood park for a distance of one-half mile, making these lots very accessible to the city. Ormewood avenue, sixty feet in width, leads directly from Grant Park through the property. It has been nicely graded its entire width, and affords a beautiful drive to the city. All the lots fronting it are high and level, and are exceedingly choice. Ormewood Park has been subdivided into lots suitable for suburban homes. They are from one-half acre to three acres each, and all front wide and well graded avenues. It is the object of this company to build up Ormewood Park with attractive homes and establish there the most desirable suburb around the city. The property has all the natural advantages that could be desired. It is elevated, shady, has on it springs and many streams of pure clear water. It is very easy of access, and in going from the heart of the city to Ormewood Park either on the cars or driving, you need not pass a single objectionable feature. This is a great advantage over other suburban property, and should be taken into consideration by those seeking choice suburban lots. Many nice homes have already been built at Ormewood Park and on the adjoining property. Notably among them the residence of Mr. Harry L. Woodward, at the head of Ormewood avenue. No handsomer suburban home is to be found in Fulton county. To those who will agree to build houses to cost $1,000 or more, we can make this liberal offer: Select your lot and we will require a cash payment of $100, regardless of the value of the lot, and you can pay the balance to suit yourself within three years at 8 per cent per annum interest. The advantage of buying this way, is, that instead of paying cash for your lot and borrowing the money at an exorbitant rate of interest to build your house, you can use your ready money for improvements and can suit your convenience in paying for the lot. This offer holds good for a short time only, and you must act promptly to get the benefit of it. We will require no "iron clad" contract regarding the improvements, and only ask an agreement to that effect. In this way we not only improve our property but guarantee to every purchaser pleasant neighbors and attractive improvements, thus enhancing the value of their property as well as that of the company. We know of no property around the city that is more attractive or that will enhance in value more rapidly than this, and aside from the pleasure of a happy home, it will prove a most profitable investment. Conveyances ready to show the property at all times. For further information call at our office.
$1,100 for good 3-room cottage with hall, on lot 52x116 feet, in nice neighborhood, convenient to dummy line and Fair street school. Liberal terms.
$2,100 for vacant corner lot, 105x217½ feet, just the place to build up with good class of houses to rent. It is near Marietta street and in a locality where you need never want for a good, prompt-paying tenant. A good investment. Easy.
$1,800 buys new 3-room cottage on lot 40x100 feet, near Edgewood avenue.
Powers street lot, near Spring street and electric car line, for $4,000.
SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.,
No. 1 Marietta, cor. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

PRINTING PRESSES,
TYPE CASES, STANDS, INK, ETC.
Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices
LIBERAL TERMS!
SOUTHERN PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.,
34 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
We sell the Constitution, and refer to them.

CAPTURED!

The Two Blue Ribbons.

For which we make exhibit of

Cut Glass and Stationery.

Our display will be in our salesrooms all of this week, and we cordially invite you to inspect it.

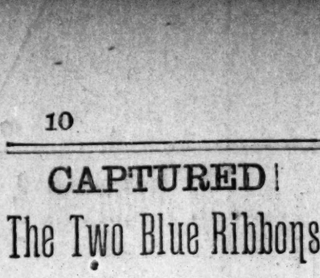
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

THIS WEEK

we will sell Heart Charms, Heart Lockets, Heart Rings, Heart Pins, and Heart Pendants at greatly reduced prices. MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers, 93 Whitehall street.



FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,

Have a thoroughly-equipped factory, with all the latest machinery direct from Paris, France, for the manufacture of eye-glasses. Visitors are invited to call and be fitted with a pair of these celebrated glasses. Office and factory, Old Capitol building, opposite Postoffice.

McGINTY

Is at the bottom of the deep blue sea, but

KEMPTON, DELKIN & CO.

Are on top and selling bargains in

Atlanta Real Estate

To both the speculator and home seeker. If you want TO BUY CHEAP, call on us. If you want to sell at once, give us prices on your property.

Kempton, Delkin & Co.,

6 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

Goldsmith-Real Estate

30 SOUTH BROAD ST.

$250—Here is the poor man's opportunity: $25 down, and $10 a month. A rare chance.

$550—This is real nice. In good neighborhood and on line of coming improvements.

$950—Lot covered with forest. One block from Georgia avenue, 150 ft. from Capitol avenue. Block of new public school.

$2,000—Angier St. lot, very large, extending to Rankin. This is very desirable and worth seeing.

$2,100—Beautiful level lot, on a coming street, and pretty. Elegant houses and best people all round it.

$6,000—One of the best and prettiest lots on Peachtree. The cheapest lot on this aristocratic street.

$7,000—West Peachtree, lot covered with forest growth, 94x160 to 10-ft. alley, 20-foot side alley. This will make one of the very loviest homes.

$5,000—Handsome, 13 r. house, West End. Modernly constructed, with modern conveniences. Elegant. Very large lot and delightful neighborhood.

$9,000—Here is a gem. For elegance and beauty will compare with the best. Every thing modern. Everything charming. Best of neighborhood.

$10,000—Truly, one of the nicest central (brick) homes. All conveniences. First-class in every particular.

$8,500—Lovely, Edgewood home. Large, beautiful house. Nearly two acres. Splendid garden; fruits and purest water. Gas throughout house. Stables, etc., etc.

NOTE THIS—Elegant residences on Peachtree, Capitol avenue, Washington, Highland avenue, Forest avenue, Spring, Cone and other streets. Also, splendid suburban property. Fertile farms. Acerage property.

Call and see us. We show all properties.

SEE OUR AD. IN EVENING JOURNAL.

B. S. DRAKE, D. W. OWEN. W. A. SPRAGUE

B. S. DRAKE & CO.,

Real Estate.

No. 5 West Alabama Street.

$2,500—WEST END, SELLS' AVE., 5-R., 133x266. Who will profit by this? First comes, first served.

$2,700—West End, Holderness st., 6-r, 60x220.

$1,200—West End, Lee st., 3-r, good location.

$2,000—Johnson ave., 5-r, 49x153 to alley.

$6,000—Edgewood, 228x600 5-r, neat as a pin.

$1,600—Howell st., 50x160, 5-r, near electric car.

$2,100—Investment, 418 feet front and 3-r. cottage.

$2,000—Walnut st., 50x156, 6-r and shades.

$4,500—Crew st., 6-r, gas and water; a gem.

$5,000—Church st., 10-r, gas, water and stables.

$2,500—Windsor st., 5 r, 50x175; all new.

$3,700—Rawson st., 96x246, 9-r; $500 cash only.

$800—Walnut st., 50x178, 3-r; all cash.

$2,500—Luckie st., 50x150, 6-r; $1,000 cash.

$4,250—Garnett st., 9-r brick, close in.

$4,500—Baker st., near electric line, 6-r.

$5,000—Whitehall, 50x200; gas and water; 8-r; a gem.

$1,050—Pryor st., 52x150 to alley; east front.

$4,000—Capitol ave. 100x200, corner lot; cheap.

$1,600—Boulevard lot, 50x150 to alley; bargain.

$1,000—Baugh st., West End, 50x200; shaded.

$1,200—Georgia ave., 50x150 to alley; cheap.

$700—Wilow st., 100x178 to alley; corner lot.

$200—Cunningham st., 26x105, near E. T. shops.

$425—McPhearson park, 100x200, near dummy.

$500—Stonewall st., 33½x100; level and nice.

6½ acres at a bargain, West End.

50 acres McDonough road, cheap.

13 acres north Atlanta, near Emmett st.

$10,000—14 acres near Angie springs.

Wanted—for a cash customer 5 or 6 room cottage, neat and nice, either east Atlanta or West End.

Wanted—Stores, houses and rooms for rent.

We have $10,000 to invest at once. Bring in a list of what you want sold.

B. S DRAKE & CO.

5 West Alabama St.

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

Will Tender a Reception to Miss Aimee Lee.

At a meeting held Tuesday night the Gate City Guard determined to tender a reception to Miss Aimee Lee, a charming little actress who has long been an honorary member of the company.

Miss Lee will appear at DeGives' opera house next Friday and Saturday week, November 28th and 29th.

On Friday evening the Guard will attend the play in full dress uniform, occupying the boxes.

The commissioned officers of all the other local military companies will also be invited to attend in uniform as the guests of the Guard.

Appropriate decorations will adorn the boxes, and beautiful floral offerings will be made.

After the play, the company will hold an elegant reception in Miss Lee's honor at the armory. A large number of guests will be invited to be present, and altogether it will be a notable occasion.

Miss Lee has been an honorary member of the Guard ever since the company's famous tour through the north and east.

During that trip, while in New York, she gave the Guard a complimentary performance at Niblo's garden, in appreciation of which she was placed upon the company's honorary roll.

This is her first appearance in the south, and the Guard takes advantage of the Atlanta engagement to still further compliment the charming lady who has always taken such an interest in its welfare.

A committee, of which Mr. Charlie Sciples is chairman, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception. It will be an elegant affair in every particular.

Ctarrh indicates impure blood, and to cure it, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood. Sold by all druggists.

Our "Country Cousin."

The fun is for Monday night—only one day. Although he is funny, "Our Cousin" is not vulgar, and he claims the patronage of the refined who like a good laugh. A dramatic story of unusual interest, an abundance of wholesome, unctuous comedy, a combination of rural scenery and stage mechanism, familiar characters true to nature, and a company of special excellence to interpret the author's meaning, are the elements claimed for the new venture of Frank Jones, whose "Eli Perkins" will live a long time in the pleasant memories of countless people. "Our Country Cousin," is the title of the play, and Charles H. Fleming, esq., is the author of it. Mr. Jones, as Jason Wheatley, appears to special advantage, and the play forces his peculiar style of work in a manner which holds the audience's attention with firmness. The railroad scene, in the third act, is one of the strongest effects ever produced, and never fails to receive a perfect torrent of approbation.

Held by the Enemy.

The American stage can boast of two great military plays, never surpassed even in France. One, "Shenandoah," will be given here in December; the other, "Held by the Enemy," will visit our city for the third time next Tuesday, at matinee and night, for one day only. It is familiar to the amusement seekers of this city, but its theme and its stirring incidents will meet with no diminution of interest on that account, for the story is one that can be followed with keen enjoyment many times. Mr. Gillette has handled his subject with a careful hand, and never once can there be detected the element of offensive prejudice, even though the treatment is bold and spirited. Its recent production in New York on the occasion of the opening of Lester Wallack's theater, under the management of A. M. Palmer, was a high compliment to the work, for in a season limited to Coquelin and Hading, Mary Anderson and other attractions under Mr. Abbey's control, it was awarded the place of honor in the list leading all the others. The author had not only provided a strong drama in "Held by the Enemy," but he is said to feel some pardonable pride in making a military play that is consistent with all the technical tactics employed by his soldier actors. The war department is said to have furnished him with authority for all the military matters he has employed, and before it was first presented to the public, was subjected to a very careful revision by General William T. Sherman and other officers of experience. It will be given here with all the New York scenery, and by a company of admirable artists, the most of whom have been identified with the parts in which they appear from the time of the first performance of the play in New York.

Rose Coghlan in Peg Woffington.

It would seem almost as though the play was written especially for Miss Coghlan, so completely does she identify herself with the ever varying character of the big-hearted, generous, noble and withal rollicking Peg. You forget Miss Coghlan and see only the actress, now bubbling over with wit, merriment and sarcasm, then changing, and finally giving up the dream of truth and love to secure the happiness of a mother. The scene in Triplet's studio is a scene long to be remembered—the struggle with and the conquering of self; veiling her own heart aches to shield and comfort others, showing herself to be "the goddess of tricks." In this character Miss Coghlan runs through the whole gamut of emotions of the heart and brain. A very pleasant innovation is the stately minuet in the first act and the jig danced by Miss Coghlan is always much admired.

Insurance Against Disease.

In certain instances there have been arrangements made between a physician and the head of a family that a fixed amount should be paid for each day the various members continued in good health. But should sickness enter the household, the physician's usual stipend was discontinued. Such an agreement is founded on common sense, for we don't want to be made well, we want to keep well. There is a great deal of unnecessary sickness resulting from a want of careful attention to bodily requirements. Keep the blood pure, keep the functional habits of the body regular, counteract the effects of exposure by always having a bottle of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla in the household, and using it in anticipation of an attack of illness, or when the very first symptoms are manifest. Disease will not trouble you if you will heed this good advice. It is an excellent preventive of disease and decay, as well as a safe cure.—Marion Banner.

LAND SALE AT FLORENCE, ALA.

Only $10.80 Round Trip.

The Western and Atlantic railroad will place round-trip tickets on sale November 15th and 16th Tickets for this special occasion. Tickets good ten days from date of sale.

See P. A. Snook's $25 solid oak suit; nothing like it anywhere else. 2t

The Finest on Earth

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is the only line running Pullman's Perfected Safety Vestibuled Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the only line running through Reclining Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Combination Chair and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill.,

And the Only DIRECT LINE

between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Regions and Canada.

The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort and safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo. E. O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

feb 21 dly

Sterling

and Plated Silverware, an immense stock and lowest prices. Maier & Berkele, Jewelers, 93 Whitehall street. tf

Queen and Crescent Route,

shortest and quickest line to all points in Arkansas and Texas; also best line to all points north and northwest. Low rate made for emigrants going west. Parties wishing information about the western states, such as maps, books and schedule of lines; also county map of Texas and Arkansas, can get them by writing to or calling on

S. C. RAY, South East. Pass. Ag't,
17 Kimball house. Atlanta, Ga.
nov 13 tf

Many Persons are broken wn from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Bowden Lithia is a pure, natural Litha water.

French Catarrh Vapor, a safe and permanent cure for Catarrh. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. d-1w

Money to Loan.

On long or short time. Repayable monthly. No delay. Come and see us. The Merchants' and Mechanic's Banking and Loan Co. James L. Logan, Jr., 13 N. Broad street, cashier. sun-tues-wed-thurs-sat-5t.

BRONCHITIS

Is an inflammation of the bronchial tubes—the air-passages leading into the lungs. Few other complaints are so prevalent, or call for more prompt and energetic action. As neglect or delay may result seriously, effective remedies should always be at hand. Apply at once a mustard poultice to the upper part of the chest, and, for internal treatment, take frequent doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes: "My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skilful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her any more medicine, saying he had done all it was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This indisputable evidence of the great merit of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me unbounded confidence in the preparation, and I recommend it to my customers, knowing it cannot disappoint them."

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a bad cough and my partner of bronchitis. I know of numerous cases in which this preparation has proved very beneficial in families of

Young Children,

so that the medicine is known among them as 'the consoler of the afflicted.'"—Jaime Rufus Vidal, San Cristobel, San Domingo.

"A short time ago, I was taken with a severe attack of bronchitis. The remedies ordinarily used in such cases failed to give me relief. Almost in despair of ever finding anything to cure me, I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was helped from the first dose. I had not finished one bottle before the disease left me, and my throat and lungs were as sound as ever."—Geo. B. Hunter, Altoona, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

We offer a plat of twenty-eight graded lots on Whitehall street, West End, to home-seekers very cheap on long time.

30 acres only one mile from carshed; lies well; big money can be made out of it.

15 acres in West End; shaded, and lies perfect.

Copeland Hill lots to suit purchasers. Factory sites on any of the roads entering the city.

We have several large lots on the Boulevard that owners are anxious to sell; no one else can offer.

We have 250 feet on Jackson street that is very cheap.

We have the best lot on Houston street for sale.

Large tract on Peachtree street that will sell next spring for twice what we ask for it.

Any size lot on West Peachtree st. cheape than they will ever be again.

A lovely lot on North avenue that we can sell low in the next few days.

We can offer you property on all the principle streets in the city at fair prices. If you wish to buy or sell call on us.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

8p-1m

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate.

I CAN RENT

Twenty houses this week, if comfortable and well located. House owners bring in your consignments. My rent department is thoroughly equipped.

Messrs. Harwell and Mahone show houses an collect rents promptly, and Mr. Howard, my cashier, will render statements regularly.

Bring in your house at once. Demand greater han the supply. People will come to Atlanta.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent, 5 Kimball House, Wall street.

WARE & OWENS,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

41 S. Broad, Cor. Alabama St.

$5,000—Loyd street; very central; 50x150; side and rear alley.

$7,500—Wheat street, 7-r house, near Pryor, 50x100.

$6,000—Ivy street, corner lot, near in, 102x100.

$900—Highland avenue, 50x150.

$2,000—Angier avenue, prettiest lot left; 55x240 through to Rankin.

100x235 corner W. Hunter and Jeptha streets; will make four good lots; bargain here.

Beautiful shaded lot, Frazier street, just south of Georgia avenue; cheap.

$2,100—Payable $200 cash, balance $20 per month, for neat, cozy 5-r house on Davis street; 50x190.

$3,000—6-r house; new; Oak street (West End); half block from street car line; 66x200.

$850 cash, will buy a neat, new 4-r house renting for $10 per month 40x90.

East Baker street, 6-r house and 2-r servant's house; alley on side; good home.

$1,000—Payable $100 cash and $15 per month for neat 3-r house Air-Line street; 50x100.

200x200—West Peachtree street. If prices continue to advance as they have, it will double in value within twelve months.

One 6-r house and one 7-r house, Loyd street, near in; water and gas; renting for $52 per month; we want to sell.

$3,250—New 5-r house, Gilmer street; water and gas.

$3,000 for five lots in East Atlanta that will pay a large profit by spring.

$900—Formwalt street, near Richardson; 54x110.

$5,000—Splendid 9-r residence, Smith street; water, gas, belgian blocks, etc.; 70x115.

$2,500 for four 4-r houses renting for $24 per month and room for four more houses.

$3,500—Marietta street; 8-r house; lot 57x140, with side alley, this side the schoolhouse.

$750 will buy two good building lots in East Atlanta, convenient to two dummy lines.

$5,000—West Peachtree on top the hill; 50x190.

$7,000—West Peachtree, level and well shaded; 94x190.

$1,600—Fitzgerald street; 4-r house and store attached.

If you have property for sale come in and list it with us. WARE & OWENS.

WEAK MANHOOD Early Decay and Abuse, Impotency, Lost Vigor, and Nervousness fully restored. Varicocele cured. Parts enlarged, strengthened. New Home Treatise sent free and sealed. Success. Prof. H. A. BUTTS, 176 Fulton St., N. Y. sun-tues thur sat wky

ANSLEY BROS.,

REAL ESTATE.

$3,500—350-acre farm at Stockbridge, 18 miles from Atlanta; 50 acres bottom land; a bargain.

$3,000—6-room house and lot on Loyd, 3½ squares from carshed; will rent for $30; this is cheap.

$5,500—2 lots on Capitol ave. on corner, 50x150 each, and also lot on Bass St., 50x100, house 6 rooms.

$2,800—6-room E. Fair St. house and corner lot.

$1,500—Smith street lot, 50x150, near Whitehall.

$1,600—Pulliam street lot, this side Richardson.

$5,000—East front Boulevard lot, on corner, near in.

$5,000—West Peachtree lot, 50x187, at head Hunnicutt ave.

$2,850—Orange street, 6-room house, near Whitehall and Hood; nice lot, east front; must go.

$25—front foot, East Front Boulevard lots, near Ponce de Leon ave.; come see them.

$5,000—9-room house, Courtland ave., corner lot and a nice home; near in.

$7,500—2 beautiful, shaded lots on West Peachtree, near Kimball street, $3,750, lot 50x200.

$4,000—6-room Pryor street house and lot, this side Fair.

$2,100—Jackson street lot, 50x150, near Highland ave.; come see this lot; Jackson is paved.

$2,650—Powers street house and lot, half cash, balance easy.

$2,500—Richardson street 5-room house and lot, 55x204, near South Pryor; beautiful location.

$3,700—6-room Windsor street house and lot, 50x200, nicely shaded; east front; it's pretty.

$4,500—Walker street house, 8 rooms, nice lot, near in.

DECATUR PROPERTY AND FARMS.

$3,000—20 acres near corporate limits of Decatur and 100 ft. from Georgia railroad, on main wagon road.

$6,000—75 acres, just ¼ mile north of Decatur; 6 acres in grapes; nice woodland.

$4,500—11½ acres in Decatur, and has good, 5-room cottage on it.

Office 10 East Alabama street.

Woodward & Mountain

36 & 38 W. Alabama St.,

(Maddox, Rucker & Co. Bank Building.)

Real Estate Dealers.

We handle no property except that which we own as a whole or in part, or that which we absolutely control. If you want to deal with principals, call on us. If you have good property for sale, it will pay you to place it in our hands. We are building the electric line to West End and McPherson Barracks, and own or control nearly all the property contiguous to the line that is for sale. We control more good investment property than any house in the city.

We offer 356 acres along the route of the New Belt Line, now being surveyed, between Van Winkle's and the Central railroad. This will pay 200 per cent inside of two years.

20 lots on Piedmont avenue and Myrtle street, north of Ponce de Leon avenue. Choice property.

40 lots in Arlington Heights, fronting Greens Ferry avenue, Henry and Lee streets, from at $200 to $300. Easy terms to those wishing to build.

50 lots on East Fair street dummy line—"very cheap."

6½ acres on Greens Ferry avenue and Ashby street.

29 acres fronting the Barracks Electric line, in lots of from 4 to 10 acres.

30 choice lots in Ormwood park, at low prices to home-seekers.

50 lots fronting the electric line in the south part of the city.

We have lots and acreage everywhere and for all classes of people.

Come to see us.

nov6-d1y-8p WOODWARD & MOUNTAIN.

A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agents,

20 Peachtree St. Telephone 1075.

A new, magnificent home, all complete, in very best neighborhood, at Moreland Park, convenient to electric car lines and Georgia railroad, on large lot, which can be bought, for a few days, at $6,500, on easy terms. If you are home-hunting, buy this before the owner advances the price.

Six acres of land fronting Wellham and McPherson avenue—$1,400 cash will buy it. Take quick, and double your money next spring.

$12,500 for a brick store, between Forsyth and Broad streets, on Mitchell street. Take this before the depot is located, otherwise you will pay double the money.

54x190 to 20-foot alley, on Spring, near Cox street, $2,000.

5-room house, stable and 4 tenement houses, which rent well, on nearly an acre of ground, on Chapel street, for $5,000—$1,000 cash, balance easy.

2 nice cottages on Curran street, close to Marietta street car line and new electric line, can be bought on installments.

40x110 on Niles avenue, at $150 on installments.

Corner lot on South avenue, 44x100, at $350, one-third cash, balance six and twelve months.

50x250, fronting Capitol avenue and Fairview avenue, at $1,000, terms easy.

80x200 Peachtree street, close in, at $6,000, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

50x100 on Waterhouse street, between the two dummy lines, at $100.

A hotel, about 30 rooms, furnished complete, with outbuildings, on about 4 acres of ground, in front of depot of one of the trunk roads from Atlanta, in a thriving town, a great summer resort; about 20 miles from Atlanta; can be sold for $10,000, on easy terms. SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

20 Peachtree street.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

5 S. Pryor Street.

We Offer the Following Bargains:

1,215 acres of the choicest fruit land in Georgia, only 18 miles from Macon, near railroad, 500 acres are extra fine pine timber; if sold within 30 days, only $3 per acre.

11 acres 2 miles from Kimball house, near dummy line, $3,500.

Myrtle street, north of Ponce de Leon avenue, 50x212, lays well, fine shade, $1,000.

1,800 acres hardwood timber land, near Murphy, N. C., finest poplar timber in the state, only $2.50 per acre.

104,000 acres timber and coal land in Tennessee, close to railroad, $3.50 per acre.

3-room house on Vine street, lot 50x176, $1,250; easy terms.

Lot between Houston and Irwin, 56x159, $1,400; very cheap.

5-room house on North ave., lot 52x120, $1,750.

Fine business property, lot 45x105, two blocks from Kimball house; $500 a front foot.

New 3-room house on Calhoun street, lot 50x82½, $2,000; terms to suit purchaser.

5-acre farm, 3 miles from carshed, house not finished inside, 1,800 grapevines, $1,300.

60 acres splendid farm land, 9 miles from Atlanta, 1,000 pecan trees, $1,200.

37 acres, partly covered with original growth of timber, 7 miles from carshed; two line branches and fine mineral spring, 8-room house, $2,000.

ROBERT MILLER, L. McINTOSH WARD,
Manager. Secretary and Treasurer

CHEAP REAL ESTATE OFFERED

—BY—

A. J. WEST & CO.,

7 PRYOR STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.

Choice piece business property Marietta street, running through to Walton, $6,000.

70x208 feet, with good house, West End, $3,500.

Beautiful home, good house, large lot, good locality, $5,000.

First-class residence, Capitol avenue, $7,000.

Beautiful Pryor st. lots, near in, $3,000 each.

Pryor st. lot, a bargain, $1,100.

Business lot, Marietta st., $2,350.

217x420 West Peachtree, Center and Davis sts.; this is an unusual bargain, and will go in a very few days.

Best property on Edgewood ave. at a bargain.

Vacant lots McPherson park and Copenhill; cheap.

Storehouse and dwelling, Marietta st.; $6,000.

Lots on Cyprus st., within one block of best portion of Peachtree st.; very cheap, $1,000 each.

Pretty shady vacant lots on Cherry and Plum streets, near Technological school.

Vacant lots on East and West Pine st.

Vacant lots on Angier ave.

10 acres near Ga. R. R., also near new dummy line; $300 per acre.

105 acres out Peachtree road, $18 per acre.

227-acre farm, 9 miles from city, on Atlanta and Florida R. R.

75 acres, 4 miles from city, $125 per acre.

88 acres prominent road, 3½ miles out, $225 per acre.

Nice little 5-acre place, 3 miles out, prominent road, $2,000.

112-acre improved farm on W. and A. R. R., near Marietta, $2,500.

The finest bargain on the market; a chance for some one to make a profit. 10 acres beautifully improved, with good residence, barns, outhouses, picket and plank fences, fruit trees and grapevines, at West End, $15,000.

Central R. R. improved place, everything first-class; easy terms, $10,000.

21 acres big front on C. R. R.; nothing finer on the market; electric line now being built to it; $25,000.

We have some other genuine bargains not mentioned above. We invite you to call and examine our lists. Money to loan. A. J. WEST & CO.

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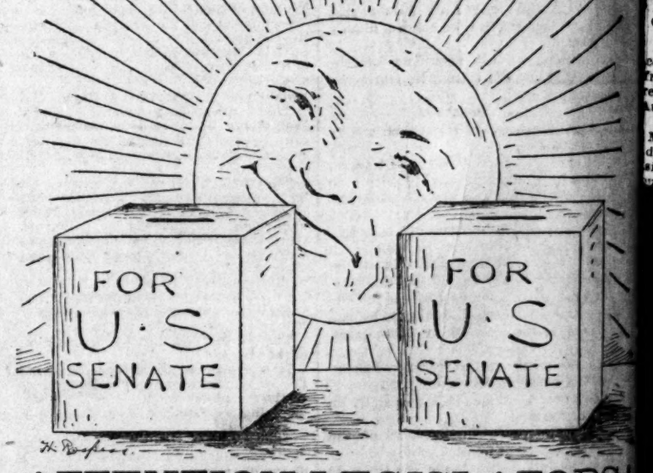
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